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COUNTRY LIFE

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Advertisements for these columns are accepted AT THE RATE OF 3D. PER WORD prepaid (*if Box Number used 6d. extra*), *and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.*

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," *Southampton Street, Strand, London.*

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and xiv.)

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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A CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE,

standing well up, with delightful views, within easy reach of Sherborne and other interesting places. Good hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, etc.; two garages, cottage, and four rooms for man.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. TELEPHONE.
MODERN DRAINAGE.

WELL-TIMBERED AND SHADY GROUNDS with two tennis courts, orchard, and grassland (at present let); in all about

TWELVE ACRES.

Close to village with church and post office.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,904.)



IN AN ENVIABLE POSITION ON THE COAST OF

JERSEY

PROTECTED BY THE WELL-TIMBERED SLOPES OF ROZEL BAY AND COMMANDING A GLORIOUS VIEW OF THE SEA.

Rates and taxes a minimum liability.

A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE in excellent order, and fitted with electric light and all modern improvements.

FOR SALE AT THOUSANDS UNDER COST.

Hall, three reception, billiard, thirteen bedrooms, three baths and well equipped offices with servants' hall.

SUB-TROPICAL GARDENS
of unusual beauty; stabling and garage, cottage.

A SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY.

For full details apply HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.
(H 13,418A.)

Telephone Nos.: Regent 4304 and 4305.

OSBORN & MERCER

Telegraphic Address: "Overbid-Piccy, London."

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

SHROPSHIRE

TO BE SOLD, an attractive Freehold

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,

extending to over

2,000 ACRES,

with a picturesque gabled Residence standing high with south aspect, on gravel soil in a small but well-timbered park.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, EIGHT BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, BATHROOM.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Attractive but inexpensive grounds, walled kitchen garden; stabling for ten, large garage.

SEVEN FARMS. NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

The land lies compactly together, is well watered, and includes over 600 acres of woods and moorland, providing

GOOD SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING ON THE ESTATE.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,217.)

BUCKS. 70 MINUTES BY RAIL FROM TOWN

HUNTING WITH THE
GRAFTON, BICESTER AND WHADDON CHASE HOUNDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A REALLY COMFORTABLE HOUSE,

conveniently planned on two floors only, with lofty well-proportioned rooms, and thoroughly modernised with:

Electric light. *Central heating.* *Good water supply.*
Telephone. *Lavatory basins (h. and c.) in all principal bedrooms.*

The accommodation is briefly: Lounge hall, four reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and very conveniently arranged domestic offices. The approach is by a long carriage drive, whilst it occupies a well chosen site with south-south-east aspect.

400FT. UP ON GRAVEL SUBSOIL,

commanding extensive views over well wooded and undulating country.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING. GARAGE. THREE COTTAGES.

The delightful grounds and gardens are studded with some fine specimen trees and shrubs, tennis and other lawns, walled fruit and kitchen garden, with two glasshouses, large vegetable garden, etc. The remainder consists of two excellent pasture fields and the whole covers about

27 ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,359.)

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY PLACED SMALL ESTATES IN SUSSEX

ROTHERHURST, ROTHERFIELD,

SITUATE ON THE CONFINES OF THE ASHDOWN FOREST.

FIVE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF COURSE, THREE MILES FROM THE CROWBOROUGH LINKS.





THE CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE

STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL PARKLANDS 500FT. UP, FACING SOUTH, AND

COMMANDS WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS
OVER MANY MILES OF BOLDLY UNDULATING COUNTRY.

The accommodation is conveniently arranged on two floors only, and includes entrance hall, four reception, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING AND THE TELEPHONE.

SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

with wide-spreading ornamental lawns, tennis lawn for two courts, delightful rock and water garden, rose garden, clumps of rhododendrons, etc., extensive and prolific kitchen garden, entirely enclosed by high walls, range of glasshouses, orchard, etc.

SUPERIOR FARMHOUSE, worthy of conversion into a gentleman's Residence.

THREE CAPITAL COTTAGES for gardeners and chauffeur.

The land is for the most part pasture of excellent quality, with about 50 acres of well-placed woodland; the whole extending to about

165 ACRES

AND INTERSECTED BY A STREAM WITH CHAIN OF LAKES.

Confidently recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,377.)



SOMERSET

Beautifully placed high up on the Mendip Hills.
TO BE SOLD, a handsome RESIDENCE in the

ELIZABETHAN STYLE,

standing 800ft. up, approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and containing:

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Good stabling and garage; coach-house and cottage.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS

with woodland walks, hard and grass tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, etc., capital home farm, etc.; in all about

50 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,378.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

Occupying a glorious position 500ft. up, well sheltered yet commanding an extensive view.

50 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, a well-built

PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE,

approached by a wooded carriage drive, facing south, and containing:

Three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.
Electric light. *Telephone.* *Company's water.*

TWO COTTAGES. CAPITAL GARAGE.

Terraced gardens with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, pasture and woodland.

5 OR 23 ACRES.

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,300.)

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Beautifully situate 'midst delightful country a few miles from Petersfield.

TO BE SOLD, an exceptionally

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE,

standing high up in the centre of a well-timbered park.
Lovely views. *Southerly aspect.*

Central hall, four handsome reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, etc.
Electric light. *Telephone.* *Central heating.*
Company's water and gas.

OLD TUDOR FARMHOUSE. FOUR COTTAGES.

Singularly attractive grounds adorned with a wealth of forest and ornamental trees, walled kitchen garden with ample glass; park and pastureland of some

80 ACRES.

Confidently recommended from an inspection.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,309.)

WILTSHIRE

In a favourite district, a few miles from Salisbury.
ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, an attractive

OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

reconstructed and redecorated at great expense and standing high with south aspect and

DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OF THE DOWNS.

It is approached by a long wooded drive, and contains five reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

TWO COTTAGES.

Garage for three cars with chauffeur's accommodation over.
Beautiful pleasure gardens, beechwoods, pasture, etc.

FIFTEEN ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,352.)

CITY MAN'S IDEAL

High up on the Surrey Hills in open country, adjoining a golf course yet only

20 MILES FROM LONDON.

PERFECTLY FITTED HOUSE

with every conceivable modern comfort and convenience, the whole in faultless order.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. and c.), three bathrooms.

Spacious garages. *Farmery and two cottages.*

Exceptional grounds of unique charm, paddocks and sylvan woodland; in all about

TEN ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,193.)

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS

Excellent sporting district between Newbury and Andover.

SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE,

in the Tudor style, built and fitted regardless of expense.
It stands 550ft. up,
COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS,
and contains four reception rooms, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING and EVERY CONVENIENCE.

Splendid stabling and garage for several cars.
TWO LODGES. BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

350 ACRES

of excellent land with 60 acres of woods, providing

FIRST-RATE SHOOTING.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,110.)

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

Branches: Wimbledon 'Phone 0080; Hampstead 'Phone 2727

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)



ONE HOUR FROM TOWN

HUNTING WITH THE BICESTER AND WHADDON CHASE.

THIS FINE XVIIth CENTURY HISTORICAL RESIDENCE OF ENCHANTING INTEREST,

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Although fitted with central heating, electric light and many other modern conveniences, its

ANCIENT CHARM REMAINS UNIMPAIRED.

The interior contains a wealth of old oak, open fireplaces, original window glass and other characteristics of the time it was built.

Hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, offices. Fine old barn converted into dance or play room.

GARAGE. COTTAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.

FORMAL GARDENS, lawn, ornamental water, kitchen garden and first-rate grassland; the whole finely timbered and extending to about

25 ACRES.

AN EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (B 32,793.)



BETWEEN

BASINGSTOKE AND WINCHESTER

In a very delightful setting amidst beautifully timbered surroundings.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE

ON TWO FLOORS AND FACING SOUTH.

Four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices.

Stabling for four. Large garage. Useful outbuildings.

Matured grounds adorned with lovely old trees, lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadowland; in all about

SIX ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,645.)



IN A GLORIOUS SITUATION,

A FEW MILES SOUTH OF GUILDFORD

300ft. up on sandy soil with views of remarkable beauty, immune from all road nuisances, and ten minutes' walk from a golf course.

THIS SUPERBLY BUILT AND FITTED RESIDENCE

together with about

36 ACRES,

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

The House, stone-built in the Jacobean style, offers practically every convenience including:

Electric light. *Central heating.*
Company's water. *Telephone.*

Oak-fitted lounge, handsome billiard room, three reception and fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, excellent offices.

STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE. COTTAGE.

Beautifully laid-out gardens, stone-paved terrace, tennis lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, wood and grassland.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY IN FIRST-RATE ORDER,

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 26,233.)



AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YACHTING PEOPLE.

LONG FRONTAGE TO AN ARM OF

CHICHESTER HARBOUR

INTERESTING MARINE PROPERTY

with wonderful sub-tropical gardens,

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW FIGURE

The House, which was originally a Manor House, is believed to be on the site of an old Monastery, and contains three reception rooms, good offices, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Company's electric light, Good water supply (mains available).

STABLING AND GARAGE.

Large hall (formerly Tithe Barn) 60ft. by 26ft.

LARGE SEA WATER LAKE AND DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

Valuable grassland.

AVAILABLE WITH 5 TO 30 ACRES.

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,845)

Telephone
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

WEST SUSSEX

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF. 70 MINUTES' RAIL FROM LONDON. EXPRESS SERVICE. CLOSE TO STATION.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE ON SOUTHERN SLOPE OF HILL COMMANDING FAR-DISTANT VIEWS.
SIXTEEN BED, TWO BATH, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. GARAGE FOR FIVE. STABLING.
MODERN DRAINAGE. CO.'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
CHARMING PARK AND GARDENS.
MODEL HOME FARM. SQUASH RACQUET COURT. SWIMMING POOL. CRICKET GROUND. EXCELLENT AND VARIED SPORTING.
FOR SALE WITH 20 OR UP TO 248 ACRES.
THREE FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS. Plans and photos. Personally inspected.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SURREY

35 minutes' rail from City and West End.
A compact, easily maintained Property in a quiet situation approached from a quiet country lane.

THE RESIDENCE is brick built and STANDS 400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL with SOUTH ASPECT and charming views, while part is said to date from the XVIIth century. The accommodation comprises hall, dining room, drawing room and smoking room, eleven to twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, domestic offices; electric light, central heating, gas, Co.'s water; two garages, good stabling with two boxes and four stalls, long barn, three four-roomed cottages. The pleasure grounds include a HARD TENNIS COURT, sloping orchards, kitchen garden, sandy-loam soil. The remainder is sound grassland, easily let off if desired. In all about

30 ACRES.

Excellent golf. Good Lease for disposal on most favourable terms.
Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX DOWNS

Between Petworth and Arundel. Magnificent views, unspoilt country, secluded position

PICTURESQUE XVTH CENTURY HOUSE, built of stone and flint, oak framed, thatched roof, full of old oak and many period characteristics. Modern conveniences installed without impairing its old-world atmosphere.

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION, TEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.

EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF PETROL GAS FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING. CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, ABUNDANT WATER, NEW DRAINAGE. Garage for four cars, outbuildings. Matured gardens, tennis lawn, rock garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

Hunting, polo, golf, trout fishing.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SEVENOAKS AND TONBRIDGE

SOUTH ASPECT. COMMANDING SITUATION.
In truly rural and undulating country, yet conveniently near a village.

WELL-BUILT HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY. — THE REMODELLED ACCOMMODATION comprises lounge hall, four reception, twelve bed, three bath; garage, farmery and three cottages. COMPANY'S WATER ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER, 'PHONE AT LODGE, CENTRAL HEATING, MODERN DRAINAGE. HUNTING AND GOLF. STUDIOUS THOUGHT AND UNREMITTING CARE HAVE EVOLVED DELIGHTFUL GARDENS OF VARYING CHARACTER WHICH ARE NOW A GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY. In all about 30 acres.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

GODALMING, ONE HOUR FROM WATERLOO

UNIQUE SITUATION, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, GRAVEL SOIL. AMIDST SOME OF ENGLAND'S MOST TYPICAL SCENERY AND LARGE EXPANSES OF COMMONLANDS.

UNUSUALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN HOME, erected a few years ago and fitted with every possible modern convenience; long carriage drive with lodge; south aspect. FIVE RECEPTION, FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, DRAINAGE, TELEPHONE. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED GARAGE and chauffeur's quarters, stabling. Attractive gardens, two tennis lawns, kitchen garden, ornamental timber and grass. ABOUT 36 ACRES (OR DIVIDED).

First-class golf. Trout fishing. Hunting.
For SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

HIGHCLERE AND NEWBURY

500ft. above sea level. Magnificent views.

UNUSUALLY FINE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, upon which enormous sums have been spent; EMINENTLY SUITABLE for REARING PEDIGREE STOCK; TWO-THIRDS RICH GRASS. HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, EASILY RUN; four reception rooms, costly fitments, oak panelling and beams, eleven bedrooms (some fitted basins, h. and c.), three bathrooms; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, water supply pumped by engine, independent hot water, modern drainage; stabling, garage, home farm, model buildings, bailiff's house, three lodges.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS, tennis lawns; prolific kitchen garden; productive land carefully farmed, water laid on. First-class shooting 1,500 acres available.

ABOUT 300 ACRES. PRICE REDUCED.

Hunting and golf. TROUT FISHING.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

CHIDDINGSTONE, HEVER & PENSHURST

THREE VILLAGES WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE SOUTH.
PANORAMIC VIEWS. 400FT. UP. DRY SOIL.

A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE, substantially built, part dating back a considerable period. Recently the subject of heavy expenditure. Secluded position; modern conveniences; lounge hall, three reception (one ideal for dancing), loggia or sun parlour, TEN BEDROOMS (several with h. and c. water), bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, independent hot water, Co.'s water, telephone, modern drainage; stabling and garages; lawns, random stone paving, walled garden.

COMPACT ACREAGE. LAND AVAILABLE. HUNTING. GOLF.
RECOMMENDED.—Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BUCKS

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. GRAVEL SOIL. FINE VIEWS.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, erected a few years ago, in the Georgian style and having the appearance of a genuine OLD RED BRICK HOUSE, with the advantage of all modern labour-saving conveniences. Secluded position away from road. Carriage drive. LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION, TEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS. *Company's electric light and water, central heating*, telephone. Garage for two cars, stabling, picturesque cottage. Gardens well timbered, tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard (excellent site for hard tennis court), avenue of stately poplars (a feature), meadowland; in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

First-class golf. REDUCED PRICE. Personally recommended.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

ADJOINING GOLF COURSE. 500FT. ABOVE SEA. SAND SOIL.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, built with old materials in Tudor style. Mellowed bricks and hanging tiles. Perfect order throughout. Luxuriously fitted. South aspect, magnificent views. FIVE RECEPTION, FOURTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS; RADIATORS AND WATER IN BEDROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, COY.'S WATER AND GAS, MAIN DRAINAGE; garage, old stone-built house converted into three cottages, laundry. SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDENS IN THE DISTRICT; rock and heath gardens, yew hedges, orchard, kitchen garden, croquet lawn, EN-TOUT-CAS COURT, paddock.

TWELVE ACRES. REDUCED PRICE.

Highly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SECLUSION, PRIVACY AND RETIREMENT

A WELL-WOODED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM. 40 MINUTES' RAIL SOUTH
WELL REMOVED FROM MAIN ROADS AND THEIR TRAFFIC. HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.



THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE occupies a HIGH AND DRY POSITION on a SOUTHERN SLOPE with UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS 30 MILES SOUTH.

The House dates back many years, and has been carefully restored, its delightful characteristics, including weather tiling, oak beams, original oak floors, combining to form a dignified whole.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, dining room, south drawing room, spacious music room, morning room, oaken principal staircase and secondary to eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, adequate domestic offices.

Excellent garage and stabling, including harness and groom's room, two cottages.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.
GAS. 'PHONE.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.

The gardens and grounds possess natural beauty and some fine specimen trees, tennis court, herbaceous rock and rose gardens, kitchen garden, farmery and parkland sloping to the south, loam soil.

ABOUT 50 ACRES.
FOR SALE.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone No.: Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1

And at Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., 45, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

55 MILES FROM LONDON BY A FIRST-CLASS MOTORING ROAD

FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF NEARLY 900 ACRES FOR SALE.

SUPERB ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.

300ft. above sea in centre of a grandly timbered park.

Two avenue drives.

Panelled reception hall, dining, library and drawing rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.



21 bed and dressing rooms, Four bathrooms.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS.

FARMERY, STABLING AND GARAGES.

NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
TWO FARMS.

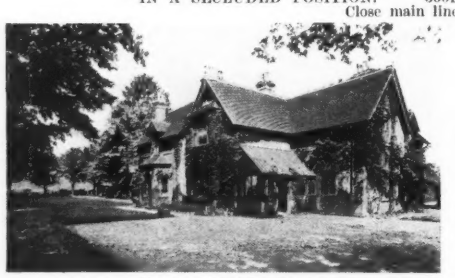
100 ACRES OF WOODS.

Capital partridge and pheasant shooting.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W. 1, who have photographs and full particulars.

SUSSEX

IN A SECLUDED POSITION. 300FT. UP. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.
Close main line station.



TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for four months from end of January,

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
on two floors.

Seven bed, bath, four reception.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY
IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Golf within a few miles.
Careful tenants.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2908.)

AN EXCEPTIONAL OLD-WORLD PROPERTY

SEVENTEEN MILES NORTH OF LONDON.
TEN MINUTES OF STATION.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE, carefully modernised and retaining all the old features. THIRTEEN BED, SIX BATHS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. Co.'s water, electric light, gas, central heating, main drainage, etc.; garage, two cottages.

BEAUTIFUL WALLED GARDENS FORMING A PERFECT SETTING FOR THE HOUSE, walled kitchen garden and paddock.

SEVEN ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 4523.)

COTSWOLD HILLS. NR. WILTS BORDER

Glorious but sheltered position, 700ft. above sea. Intersected by stream where trout pools could easily be made.



CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

TWELVE BED, BATH, THREE RECEPTION, BILLIARD ROOM (if required).

Excellent water, central heating, modern drainage; stabling for five, garage, cottage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, tennis lawn, two walled gardens and pasture.

90 ACRES. £7,000. FREEHOLD.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7267.)

COMMANDING WHAT IS PROBABLY THE

FINEST VIEW IN WEST SUSSEX

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.



THIS PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Large hall, three reception, eight bed and bath; good offices with servants' hall, etc. Main gas, water and drainage, telephone. Pretty garden with lawn and rock wall. Stable, garage and potting shed; in all about ONE-QUARTER OF AN ACRE.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2974.)

ESTATE OFFICES, RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH ST., OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON.

NORTHANTS

In the centre of the Pytchley Hunt and within easy reach of the Grafton country; one-and-a-half miles from a station and eight from Rugby.

TO BE SOLD, a fine old HOUSE OF CHARACTER with four reception, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Stabling a feature. Two cottages. SEVENTEEN ACRES. PRICE £9,000.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. (R 8215.)

WARWICKSHIRE

In the best part of the Warwickshire Hunt country; about one-and-a-half miles from main line station (G.W.R.) and fourteen from Rugby.

FOR SALE, with possession of the principal part, an attractive FREEHOLD SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, comprising a commodious old Residence with parklands, eleven cottages and four farms. The House contains entrance hall, dining room (both oak panelled), beamed lounge, drawing room, cloakroom, nineteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms and domestic offices.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Two garages. Stabling for eight. Farmery.
100 or 430 ACRES. Price on application. — Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 8244.)

RURAL HERTS 500ft. above sea level.



THIS SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

In an excellent social district and commanding panoramic views; short ride from main line (L.M.S.) station, with fast train service to London; lounge hall and three sitting rooms (also large room suitable for billiards), nine bedrooms, two dressing rooms; electric light and central heating; lodge at drive entrance, two garages and range of outbuildings. About ELEVEN ACRES (additional land can be had). Price, Freehold, £6,000.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (LR 8913.)

WILTS

£1,750, —Beautiful old stone-built RESIDENCE of the long, low type, situated in the best centre of the Duke of Beaufort's country and convenient to 'bus for Cirencester, Bath and Swindon; square hall, three sitting rooms, five bedrooms, two attics (convertible), bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Stabling for five, garage; one-man garden, with orchard.

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (LR 8948.)

OXFORDSHIRE

CLOSE TO HUNTERCOMBE.

£2,700 OR NEAR OFFER, a most attractive old COUNTRY RESIDENCE, full of oak, and having open fireplaces, etc. High situation overlooking lovely woodlands. Hall and two sitting rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER.
GARAGE AND STABLE.
ABOUT ONE ACRE.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 140, High Street, Oxford.

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents (Audley), London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Grosvenor 3273 (5 lines).

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUXTED, NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST, SUSSEX

Between Crowborough (five-and-a-half miles) and Uckfield (two miles), East Grinstead thirteen miles, Brighton seventeen miles, Tunbridge Wells thirteen miles, Eastbourne 22 miles; Buxted Station adjoins the Estate; frequent 'bus services to all parts.

IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.

AN IMPORTANT PORTION OF THE BUXTED PARK ESTATE, comprising:

THE EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, which will be offered at a VERY REASONABLE RESERVE, and is suitable for a SCHOOL OR CLUB, if not required as a PRIVATE RESIDENCE. Contains lofty hall, fine suite of reception rooms, and sixteen principal bedrooms. *Modern electric light plant, central heating and sanitation.* Elegant and inexpensive gardens and beautifully timbered grounds, UNDULATING PARK WITH ANCIENT AVENUES, with about

438 ACRES OR 357 ACRES,

and in separate Lots. THE HISTORIC HOGG HOUSE (1581), and about FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES. Five gentlemen's residences with six to eleven bedrooms; small pleasure farms, 38 acres to 53 acres, small holdings, picked building sites. Beautifully situated pretty Sussex cottages, suitable for week-ends or for conversion.

The whole estate is situated amongst glorious scenery, the majority of the lots having charming views towards Crowborough Beacon or Chanctonbury Ring.

IN ALL ABOUT 615 ACRES.

Which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously Sold) by

JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (acting in conjunction with POWELL & Co. and DOUGLAS KILLICK & Co.) early in the New Year.—Solicitors, Messrs. FOWLE, HUNT & STURTON, Northallerton, Yorks; Auctioneers, Messrs. POWELL & Co., High Street, Lewes; Messrs. DOUGLAS KILLICK & Co., High Street, Uckfield; JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1.



4,000 ACRES SPLENDID MIXED SHOOTING

NEAR HOLT, CROMER, AND NORWICH.



TOGETHER WITH THIS

HISTORIC JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, standing in a richly timbered park of

100 ACRES.

Contains eighteen bed, three bathrooms, large hall, three reception, billiard rooms, good ground floor offices.

CAPITAL STABLING.
HEATED GARAGE. *LODGES.* *COTTAGES.*

PICTURESQUE LAKE WITH BOATHOUSE.

CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

Electric light, additional central heating will be installed for a suitable tenant.

THE HOUSE

will be LET separately practically Unfurnished, on lease, or house and shooting will be Let, together.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. HANSELL, HALES & BRIDGWATER, Cromer; or JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (Folio 80,768.)

DUMFRIESSHIRE

JOHNSTONE HOUSE.

WITH THE FARMS OF CRAIGHAUGH AND TWIGLEES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE HOUSE contains four public rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and usual offices.

MODERN DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

THE FISHINGS on the right bank of the Esk and the right bank of the Garwald Water as far as opposite to the lands of Johnstone and Craighaugh are included, and also the shooting over the whole. Four cottages and the adjoining farm of Craighaugh are included; extending in all to about

1,506 ACRES.

To the south-west of the property is Twiglees, with a farm of 4,062 acres.

Let on Lease at £840 per annum, with good farmhouse and buildings, and six cottages.

FOR SALE WITH JOHNSTONE HOUSE, OR SEPARATELY.

Full information and plans from Mr. J. H. MILNE-HOME, Irvine House, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire; or JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (82,012.)

2,500 ACRES MIXED SHOOTING

TO LET,

TOGETHER WITH

UNFURNISHED SHOOTING BOX

90 *MILES FROM LONDON.*

BAG to December 1st, 1929: 550 pheasants, 584 partridges, 50 hares, and various; 130 acres covert; water for duck.

TEN BED. TWO BATH. BILLIARD.

THREE SITTING ROOMS.

ACETYLENE GAS. *TELEPHONE.*

RENT £500 PER ANNUM.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (80,228.)

NORTH LANCS AND WEST RIDING BORDERS

£10,000 WILL BE ACCEPTED

(subject to contract and being unsold)

FOR THIS MAGNIFICENT MANSION, UPON WHICH A FORTUNE HAS BEEN SPENT.

32 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
EIGHT BATHROOMS,
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.



CAPITAL WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

SPLENDID STABLES AND GARAGE.
LODGE.

CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE. PADDOCK.
BEAUTIFUL TERRACE GROUNDS
WITH SWIMMING POOL.

The whole suitable for

A FINE INSTITUTION OR HOTEL.

Further particulars from the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.



33 ACRES. £3,800 OR NEAR OFFER.

HOUR LONDON (1 mile station; long carriage drive).—Delightful ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, *timber framed with diamond-paned windows, carved barge boards, old oak floors.*

2 reception, bathroom, 4 bedrooms and boxroom.

Secondary Residence, 6 rooms, bathroom, etc.
Telephone. Electric light. Garage. Farmbuildings.

Lovely OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow and copse.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (13,288.)

SURREY (near Dorking).—For SALE, an attractive modern RESIDENCE, in fine position 260ft. up; sandy soil; extensive views; hall, 2 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom; Co.'s water, gas, main drainage; garage: well-timbered grounds with tennis court, etc.; in all nearly 3 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (12,064.)

SUSSEX DOWNS (charming secluded position in the Downs, and only a mile from sea and golf).—For SALE, excellent modern RESIDENCE, with all conveniences.

3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms.

Co.'s water, central heating, telephone, electric light. Garage for 4. Delightful yet inexpensive grounds.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,457.)

WITH 500 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, OR
WOULD BE SOLD WITH 14 OR 400 ACRES.

GLOS BORDERS (excellent sporting district).—ANCIENT MANOR HOUSE, now in perfect order and fitted with electric light, central heating, independent hot water supply, etc.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 12 bedrooms, etc.

Stabling for 9, garage, farmhouse and buildings, cottages.

CHARMING GROUNDS with 2 tennis courts, nuttery, orchard and paddocks.

Estate comprises 3 farms, all well let to good tenants.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,411.)

£3,500. FREEHOLD. 11½ ACRES.

WEST DEVON (600ft. above sea level, on southern slope).—A RESIDENCE of distinction, facing south, and commanding beautiful views.

Lounge hall. 2 reception. Bathroom. 11 bedrooms.
Modern conveniences.
Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Pretty grounds, 2 tennis courts, fishpond fed by spring, walled kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (1867.)



11 UP TO 28 ACRES.

RURAL ESSEX (easy reach Chelmsford; good social and sporting district).—A delightful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, in excellent order and *complete with modern conveniences.*

Lounge hall, billiard room, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.

Garage. Stabling. Farmery. 3 cottages.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and pasture.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,867.)

£3,500. OR WOULD BE LET.

SUSSEX AND HANTS Borders.—Attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent order.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms.
Cottage. Stabling. Garage.

Charming grounds, 2 tennis courts, terrace walk, plantation, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.; in all about 6 acres.

More land can be had adjoining.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (6620.)

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

(SUCCESSORS TO DIBBLIN & SMITH)

106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1

Tel.: Grosvenor 1671 (2 lines).

ON GOLF LINKS.
NEAR GUILDFORD



FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
£2,850, FREEHOLD.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, Company's water; garage.

WELL-STOCKED AND PRETTY GARDEN AND ORCHARD OF ABOUT ONE ACRE.

Full particulars from the Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (Tel., Grosvenor 1671.)

50 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF LONDON
500FT. UP. LOVELY VIEWS.



THIS BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
is surrounded by large estates and protected from building encroachment.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Lounge hall, three reception, three bath., sixteen bedrooms; electric light, Company's water; central heating, garages. Really lovely gardens and well-timbered grounds of 24 ACRES.

TWO COTTAGES. THE WHOLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
OFFERS INVITED.

Full particulars from the Agents, who have inspected, Messrs. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (Tel., Grosvenor 1671.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Telephone: Regent 6773 (2 lines).

Telegrams: "Merceral, London."

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1

AN UNEXAMPLED BARGAIN

MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.



A 50-ACRE ESTATE FOR £5,500.

ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX. 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

A FEW MILES SOUTH OF REIGATE.

WITH A SINGULARLY CHARMING AND WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER.

Well retired from a quiet road with a pretty drive approach; facing due south; every room a veritable sun-trap.

A beautiful lounge-drawing room 42ft. by 18ft., with beamed ceiling (divisible into two rooms); an excellent dining room with beamed ceiling; six bedrooms, bathroom, large roof space properly floored for the provision of three extra bedrooms if required, maid's sitting room

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.
FITTED WASH BASINS IN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS. CONSTANT HOT WATER SERVICE. TELEPHONE.

Spacious garage, stabling, model farmery, two first-class cottages (each containing five rooms and bathroom).

EXQUISITELY PRETTY GARDENS.

Tennis lawn, rock and water gardens with miniature island, rustic bridge, crazy paving, lily pool, etc.

TOGETHER WITH 50 ACRES (all grass).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, ONLY £5,500

Should be viewed at once. *Certain to be Sold quickly.*

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFER OF THE YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM THE JOINT SOLE AGENTS,

Mr. ARTHUR T. REDGWELL, 181, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; and F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1. Tel., Regent 6773.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
"Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office:
West Byfleet.



PICKED POSITION ON THE CHILTERNS

40 MINUTES TOWN.

A Property worthy of immediate inspection, seated amidst surroundings of unrivalled beauty, 600ft. up, facing due south with panoramic views.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE. Oak-panelled entrance and staircase halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, marble loggia and long balcony, fifteen bedrooms, five magnificent bathrooms, complete offices; entrance lodge, three cottages, ample garage and stabling.

The pleasure grounds are in conformity with the distinction of the property. Several tennis courts, rose gardens, paved terrace garden, herbaceous and shrubbery walks, clipped yew hedges and topiary.

Walled kitchen garden, magnificent rock garden with several thousand tons of imported rock planted with rare plants, ornamental parkland, fir and beech woods.

54 ACRES IN A RING FENCE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST.

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

EXECUTORS' SALE. TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

"THE FERN HOUSE," MARLOW.

BUCKS AND BERKS BORDERS

LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Most attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a quiet and retired situation yet convenient for station, shops, etc.; lounge hall, two large reception rooms, spacious music or dance room, nine bedrooms, boxroom and compact offices.

Company's water. *Modern drainage.* *Telephone.*

COTTAGE. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. STABLING.
USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS with tennis lawn and Japanese teahouse, also two paddocks; in all nearly

SEVEN ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION JANUARY 28TH.

Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.





FOURTEEN MILES NORTH-WEST OF TOWN

SPLENDIDLY BUILT HOUSE,

designed by F.R.I.B.A., beautifully fitted, in perfect order throughout and very easily run. Lounge hall and three reception rooms (all with parquet floors), seven excellent bedrooms, gentlemen's cloakroom (h. and c.), two bathrooms and good offices.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, telephone, main drainage.

GROUNDS OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY, yet inexpensive to maintain.

EN-TOUT-CAS HARD TENNIS COURT,
sunk rose garden, Dutch garden, pergolas; in all about

ONE ACRE.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. EASY REACH OF SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSES.

FREEHOLD £4,750.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

CHIPSTEAD GOLF

600FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. PANORAMIC VIEWS OF GREAT BEAUTY.



Exceedingly attractive

RESIDENCE

designed in the farmhouse style. Three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, usual offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,
CENTRAL HEATING,
and every modern convenience.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are delightfully laid out with trees and other lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, fruit trees; in all about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



LEAMINGTON AND BIRMINGHAM

(BETWEEN)

In the typically English country of the Shires, half-a-mile main line station. Birmingham 35 minutes.

DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE,

With every modern convenience. Beamed lounge hall 32ft. by 15ft., four reception rooms, gunroom, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Central heating. *Electric light.*

Loose boxes for nine hunters, garage for three, excellent buildings and two cottages.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,
with about 43 ACRES,

OR WILL BE LET, FURNISHED, for hunting season.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF OXFORD

On outskirts of picturesque old village amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER,

stone-built and with oak beams, in perfect order; two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout. *Modern drainage.*
Good water supply. *Double garage.*

Beautiful old barn with stone-tiled roof.

FOURTEEN ACRES,
including two orchards, walled in.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

40 MINUTES LONDON

Adjoining a Surrey common and golf links.

OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

of unpretentious and restful character. Lounge hall with parquet flooring; three reception rooms, billiard room, ten bedrooms, four bathrooms.

COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Garage for four with five rooms over.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUND, tennis lawn, orchard and paddock.

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

HARRODS LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

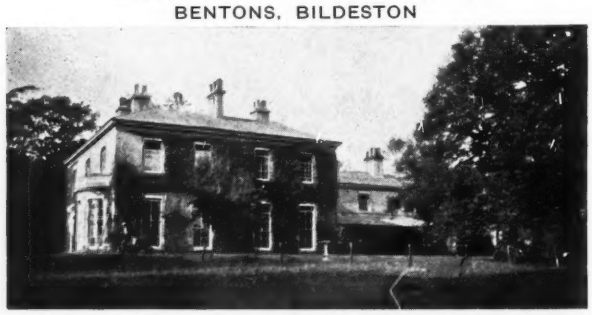
THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

SUFFOLK

Six miles from Hadleigh, seven miles from Lavenham, thirteen miles from Ipswich.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

BENTONS, BILDESTON



A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK AND SLATED RESIDENCE, erected in 1850, standing 230ft. above sea level. The House faces south-east, overlooking wooded parkland, stands about 350 yards back from the road, and contains two halls, four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices; *central heating, electric light, good water supply and drainage;* stabling, garage, two cottages; tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, large kitchen garden, woodland and grassland; in all about

38½ ACRES.

HUNTING. GOLF.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Additional land belonging to adjoining owners, and extending to 350 acres, may be purchased.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. ALASSIO

THIS CHARMING MODERATE SIZE VILLA, standing in beautiful terraced gardens of about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.



It commands magnificent views over the Town to the Mediterranean, and contains two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, good offices, every convenience.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. *COMPANY'S WATER.*

PRICE FOR THE FREEHOLD £3,500.

INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (2 536.)

BISHOPS STORTFORD DISTRICT



TO BE LET ON LEASE,

A WELL-PLANNED AND UP-TO-DATE

COUNTRY HOUSE,

situated on the top of a hill in its own grounds. Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices.

GARAGE.

GAS LIGHTING. *TELEPHONE.*

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

MATURED GARDEN OF ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Further particulars and photos from the Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (27,521.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD,

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE,

facing south-west and standing in its own grounds, with stone-built lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE.

STABLING FOR THREE. TWO GARAGES.

About nine acres of gardens and paddocks.

IN BADMINTON HUNT.

PRICE £3,600.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. (27,511.)

BUCKS

In a favourite residential neighbourhood.



A FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

consisting of a MEDIUM SIZE RESIDENCE with three or four reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices.

Lighting by acetylene gas, Company's water, main drainage, telephone, electric cable passes the end of the drive.

Garage for two cars, stabling and useful outbuildings. THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS include tennis and croquet lawns, herbaceous borders, plantation, two kitchen gardens; in all TWELVE ACRES.

PRICE £4,350 OR NEAR OFFER.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (10,405.)

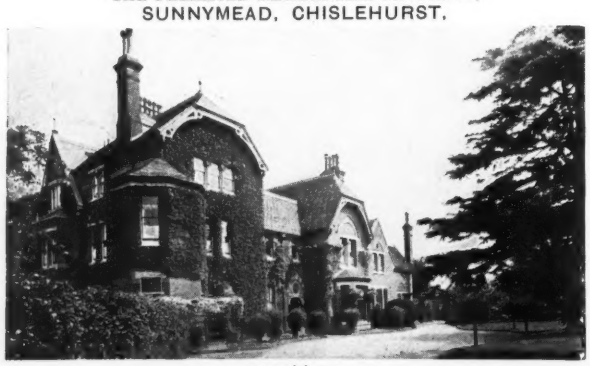
BY DIRECTION OF SIR NESS WADIA, K.B.E., C.I.E.

KENT

One mile from Chislehurst Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

SUNNYMEAD, CHISLEHURST.



comprising a

MODERN RESIDENCE, substantially built, standing in well-timbered grounds, and containing four reception rooms, billiard room, ten principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' accommodation and complete domestic offices, including servants' hall, and butler's pantry; *electric light, gas, telephone, central heating;* stabling and garage; the GARDENS include large tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, rock garden, two greenhouses; in all about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

The whole Property is in first-rate order. An additional acre of land with a hard court, fruit and vegetable garden, can be purchased if desired. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.

HAMPTON & SONS,

at a date to be announced later (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Solicitors, Messrs. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE, WILLIAMS & CO., Howard House, 4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Auctioneers, Messrs. HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE

Ten minutes' walk from the Golf Links; one-and-a-half miles from Sunningdale Station.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.



THE MODERN RESIDENCE, which is of PLEASING ARCHITECTURE, occupies a magnificent position, 300ft. above sea level, and has a southern aspect. The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, twelve bedrooms and convenient offices. The House is well planned and fitted and easy to run; *electric light, Company's water, telephone, heating, modern drainage;* stabling, garage and man's quarters, and two excellent cottages.

THE GROUNDS are wooded and inexpensive to maintain. They include picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns, summerhouses, kitchen garden with glasshouses; in all about

22 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. MAYO ELDER & CO., 10, Draper's Gardens, London, E.C. 2.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, AND WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City.

Telephones:
314 } Mayfair (8 lines).
3066 }
20146 Edinburgh.
327 Ashford, Kent.
248 Welwyn Garden.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

Telephone: Tunbridge Wells 1153 (2 lines).

BRACKETT & SONS

London Office: Gerrard 4634.

27 & 29, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

PRICE £6,500.

PEMBURY, KENT

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF PICTURESQUE ELEVATION,

standing on high ground and commanding magnificent views over beautifully wooded country.

THE HOUSE STANDS WELL BACK FROM THE ROAD, BEING APPROACHED BY A CARRIAGE SWEEP.

GROUND FLOOR: Outer hall with black-and-white tiled floor, lounge hall (oak beamed), loggia, dining room about 20ft. by 14ft., drawing room about 20ft. by 14ft., morning room, modern domestic offices, well shut off from the rest of the House.

FIRST FLOOR: Approached by oak stairway, seven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms with lavatory basins (h. and c.); electric light, central heating, gas, Company's water, main drainage; garage for four cars, cottage.

THE GROUNDS are charmingly disposed and in excellent order, and comprise tennis lawn, hard tennis court, rose pergola, ornamental pond, around which is a natural rockery, gravelled terrace, herbaceous garden, rose garden and paddock of four acres; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

FREEHOLD. FIXTURES BY VALUATION.

For further particulars apply BRACKETT & SONS, as above. (33,123.)

Telegrams: "Richmond," Bournemouth.

HANKINSON & SON

'Phone: 1307.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

SOUTHERN BORDERS OF NEW FOREST

Splendidly situate for hunting, and near good yacht anchorage.



BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, COMFORTABLE AND WARM

RESIDENCE.

IN A CONVENIENT YET SECLUDED SITUATION.

Hall, four reception, seven principal and six secondary bedrooms, two bathrooms.

GAS LIGHTING, GOOD WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Lodge. Stabling. Garages, etc.

25 ACRES of picturesque grounds and parkland profusely covered with specimen timber and shrubs.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, OR SOLD, FREEHOLD.

An adjoining farm can also be had if required.—Full details from the Sole Agents, as above.

MESSRS.

DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD

Amalgamated with Messrs. H. & R. L. COBB, Successors to Messrs. CRONK.

TWO PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES FOR SALE.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.—"PORCHESTER," containing eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms and billiard room. Lodge, garage.

THREE ACRES.

BETCHWORTH, SURREY.—"HARTSFIELD," containing twelve bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms. Lodge, garage, stabling.

32 ACRES.

ALSO TO BE LET OR SOLD.

EAST DEVON.—"GRANGE ESTATE," BROADHEMBURY, comprising a Jacobean Residence with twelve principal bedrooms and four reception rooms; farms, cottages, etc.

GOOD SHOOTING.

Whole Estate of 1,065 acres or House with 29 acres can be dealt with.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD, 4/5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1.

BUCKLAND & SONS

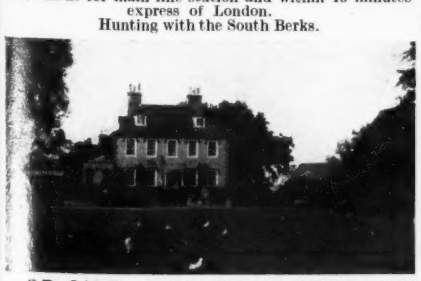
WINDSOR, SLOUGH, READING AND 4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1.

LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.

BERKSHIRE.

Convenient for main line station and within 45 minutes' express of London.

Hunting with the South Berks.



FOR SALE, charming Freehold QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, with south aspect, standing on high ground; seven bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), two reception, cloakroom; Co.'s gas and water, garage; THREE ACRES. Price £2,900. Strongly recommended, BUCKLAND & SONS, 154, Friar Street, Reading. (3869.)

Established over a Century.

GUDGEON & SONS

WINCHESTER.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE,

COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

situate in the best shooting district of Hampshire and a convenient motor ride from Basingstoke, Winchester and Newbury.

The Residence is replete with every modern convenience and contains:

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
EIGHT BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS,
SERVANTS' HALL and USUAL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

INDEPENDENT BOILER. TELEPHONE.

Garage. Two cottages.

OLD-WORLD GARDEN

OF SINGULAR CHARM, and pastureland; total area NINE ACRES.

Apply to:—
Messrs. GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.
'Phone 21.

EXCELLENT SPORTING ESTATES IN INVERNESS-SHIRE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within DOWELL'S ROOMS, No. 18, George Street, EDINBURGH, on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 22nd, 1930, at 2.30 (if not previously disposed of Privately), the SPORTING ESTATES of NORTH and SOUTH DRUMOCHTER and CRUBENMORE, in the parish of Laggan and County of Inverness. These Estates, which are very conveniently situated on both sides of the railway line on the Highland section of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway between Dalwhinnie and Dalnaspidal and to the north of Dalwhinnie Stations, are offered for SALE, divided as follows:—

1. North and South Drumochter, as at present let to one tenant, extending to 10,310 acres or thereby. Upset price, £20,000.

2. North and South Drumochter, with the portion of South Drumochter, now let with Crubenmore, extending to 12,590 acres or thereby. Upset price, £22,500.

3. As a whole, consisting of North and South Drumochter and Crubenmore, extending to 14,590 acres or thereby. Upset price, £32,500.

The whole property now offered includes salmon and trout fishing in the River Truim and Drumochter and Crubenmore Lodges, and is capable of yielding a bag of 2,000 brace of grouse and sixteen stags. There are no crofts or farm-buildings on any part of the ground.

Further particulars and orders to inspect the property may be had from Messrs. MACANDREW & JENKINS, Solicitors, Royal Bank Buildings, Inverness, who have the title deeds and articles of roup.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.

Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



ON THE EDGE OF THE COTSWOLDS.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, situated some 300ft. above sea level, southern aspect, commanding excellent views; about five to six miles from Cheltenham and Gloucester; four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, hall floor offices; central heating, electric light; stabling, garage; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and two orchards; in all about FIVE ACRES. Golf links near. PRICE £4,000 with possession.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

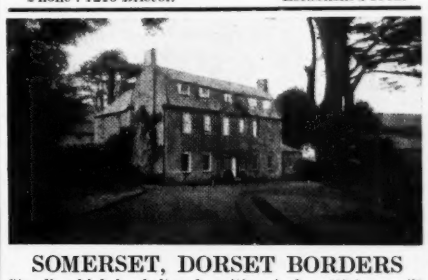
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.

Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.

'Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.



SOMERSET, DORSET BORDERS

Standing high in sheltered position, in beautiful unspoilt country.—A charming and perfectly appointed Georgian COUNTRY RESIDENCE of three reception, nine to eleven beds, two baths (h. and c.); electric light, central heating, and standing in beautifully timbered grounds of about six acres (more land up to 96 acres available); stabling, garage, with man's room, also cottage; station one-and-a-half miles, and within easy reach of Sherborne.

PRICE £4,750 (open to offer).

Full particulars from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (17,710.)



HEREFORDSHIRE

Between Hereford and Ross, in delightful position on outskirts of village, and approached by well-timbered carriage drive.—A comfortable small old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE of lounge hall, three reception, seven beds, bath (h. and c.), with stabling, garage, farm-buildings and cottage, and standing in inexpensive grounds with enclosures of rich pastureland; the whole covering

ABOUT 23 ACRES.

First-rate sporting facilities.

PRICE £3,000.

Inspected and recommended by W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (16,912.)

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

NO. 90, WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W. 2.

A desirable Town RESIDENCE, comprising eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms and spacious domestic offices.

LEASE SEVEN-AND-A-HALF YEARS AT £5 PER ANNUM.

85, GLOUCESTER MEWS WEST, W. 2.

Garage three cars and four-roomed flat over.

LEASE THIRTEEN YEARS AT £2 PER ANNUM.

The above properties are to be SOLD Privately or by AUCTION on January 23rd next, by Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, W. 2. Paddington 0500/0501.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1440 (three lines).

WILSON & CO.

14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.



DORSET

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

A place of rare charm and character, typical of the best domestic architecture, in a wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.

THE ESTATE IS 800 ACRES IN EXTENT

and provides CAPITAL SHOOTING, TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY. HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bedrooms, good children's and servants' accommodation, three bathrooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms; ample stabling and garage accommodation, several cottages.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE.

Many oak-panelled rooms. *Superb fireplaces.* *Fabric absolutely unspoilt.*

OLD-WORLD GARDENS WITH BEAUTIFUL TOPIARY WORK, FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

WITHIN 45 MILES OF LONDON

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN CENTRE OF FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

A PERFECT SMALL ESTATE,
COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

The whole has been well maintained and is ready to step into without further expenditure.

THE DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE is on two floors only and commands exceptionally fine and extensive views. Period decorations and lovely old mahogany doors, polished oak floors, and panelled study. Ten principal bedrooms and servants' rooms, six bathrooms, five reception rooms, including splendidly fitted library, imposing stone staircase; splendid garages and stabling, two lodges, four cottages, home farm.

WONDERFUL OLD GARDENS containing magnificent specimen timber, the picturesque old parkland forms very valuable grazing; about

110 ACRES.

£12,000, FREEHOLD, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

OWNER'S AGENTS, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1





NEAR BEAUTIFUL SURREY COMMON

AN HOUR FROM LONDON, NEAR GUILDFORD; 400FT. UP; SANDY SOIL; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

in perfect order and up to date in every respect; ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, MAIN WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

Twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, panelled lounge, three charming reception rooms, exceptional domestic quarters.

GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGE.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, PARK AND WOODLANDS.

FOR SALE WITH 50 ACRES OR LESS.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.

HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON CHASE AND GRAFTON PACKS

ON BUCKS AND NORTHANTS BORDERS.

NEAR MAIN LINE JUNCTION. EXPRESS TRAINS ONE HOUR.

AN OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in excellent order, every modern convenience; both House and grounds inexpensive to maintain; an IDEAL SMALL HUNTING BOX. Eight bedrooms, bathroom, square hall, three reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

AMPLE WATER SUPPLY.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD STABLING OF FIVE LOOSE BOXES.

Garage, coach-house, groom's room, barn, etc.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED OLD GARDENS

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AT BARGAIN PRICE.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,250.

SOLE AGENTS, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1440.





HERTFORDSHIRE

Beautiful situation amidst perfect country on the outskirts of a charming old village.
UNDER A MILE FROM STATION. LONDON IN 45 MINUTES.

IDEAL FAMILY HOUSE FOR CITY MAN

OF A CHARACTER SO DIFFICULT TO FIND IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

With unique social and sporting amenities, and at the same time handy for Town. High and healthy position, 325ft. above sea level, with charming views.

Ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, three capital reception rooms and billiard room, complete offices with servants' sitting room; main electric light and water, central heating.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. STABLING. GOOD COTTAGE.

Especially attractive and well-timbered grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, and orchard; OVER THREE ACRES.

£4,250, FREEHOLD.

Further land up to about fourteen acres can be purchased.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, THE OWNER HAVING ACQUIRED ANOTHER PROPERTY.

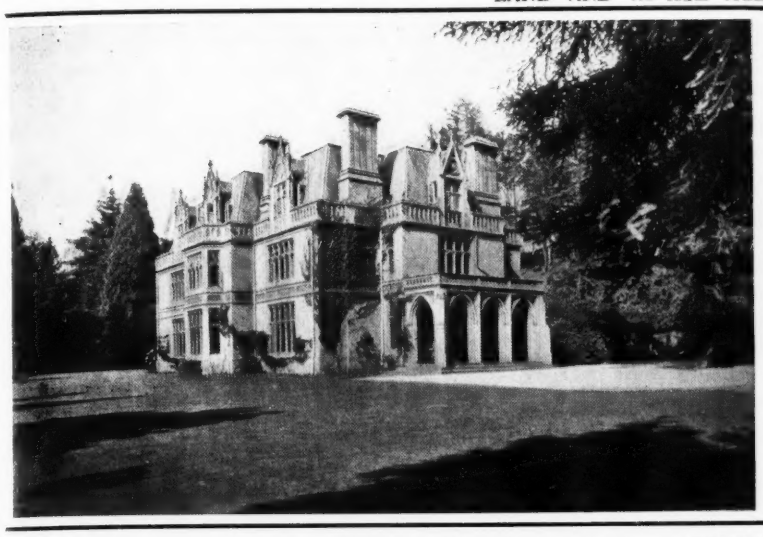
Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Telephone: Grosvenor 2260 (2 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.



SURREY HILLS

BRACING POSITION. 700FT. UP. WONDERFUL VIEWS. SOUTH ASPECT. SAND SOIL.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

150 ACRES.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, enjoying a maximum of sunshine amidst ideal surroundings.

Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, three bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN SANITATION.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY.

HOME FARM. SEVERAL COTTAGES. CHARMING WOODLANDS.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.

A MODERATE PRICE WILL NOW BE TAKEN FOR THE FREEHOLD. (Folio 13,683.)

TWO MILES OF SALMON FISHING

THREE-AND-A-QUARTER HOURS OF LONDON. LOVELY COUNTRY. HUNTING.

SMALL ESTATE OF 60 ACRES.

FOR SALE,

CHARMING OLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

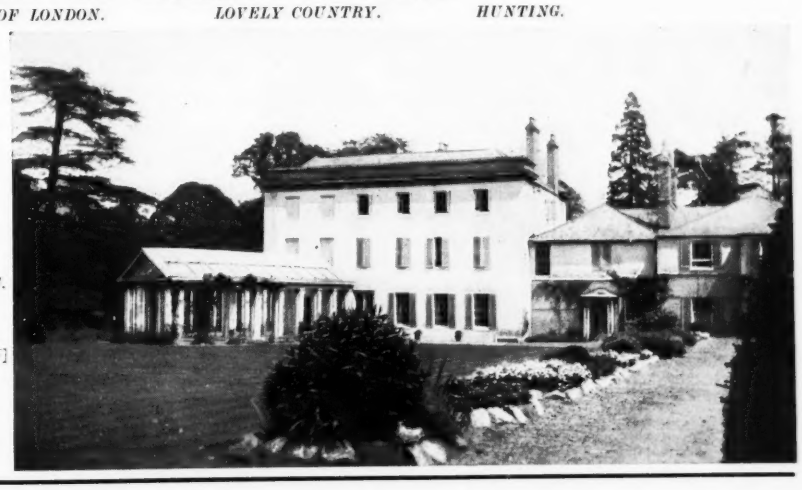
Modernised and ready for immediate occupation.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.

WELL-TIMBERED PARKLANDS, SLOPING DOWN TO A RENOWNED SALMON RIVER.

THREE COTTAGES. STATION ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES. ROUGH SHOOTING. (Folio 15,720.)



HAMPSHIRE

FAVOURITE COUNTRY. RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. 600 ACRES.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

SEVENTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN SANITATION.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.



WELL-TIMBERED PARK. MODEL HOME FARM.

LAND CHIEFLY GRASS.

SEVERAL WELL-FENCED PADDOCKS.

LOOSE BOXES.

IDEAL FOR A STUD FARM.

THE PROPERTY AFFORDS GOOD SHOOTING.

MORE LAND AVAILABLE. (Folio 15,229.)

OXSHOTT, SURREY

Delightful position, enjoying extensive view; in close proximity to beautiful heather-clad commons and woods.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE STATION, EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.

FOR SALE,

THE DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE,

occupying retired position and containing:

TWO RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOUR BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM,
KITCHEN AND SCULLERY.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT. EXCELLENT GARAGE.

TASTEFULLY LAID-OUT PLEASURE GARDENS OF HALF-AN-ACRE.

Strongly recommended by Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1. (Folio 17,814.)



COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

Head Offices
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DROITWICH SPA - CORBETT ESTATE OFFICE

'Phones: Grosvenor, 2353, 2354 and 2792. York 3347. Southport 2696. Droitwich 66.

BRANCHES: Horsham, Swindon, Salisbury, Sturminster Newton, Gillingham, Sherborne and Blandford.

ST. PETER'S MANOR HOUSE

BUILT A.D. 1618.

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION JUST OUTSIDE THE FASCINATING OLD-WORLD WORCESTERSHIRE TOWN OF DROITWICH SPA.



£2,250, FREEHOLD.

The House contains:

TEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
BATHROOM,
THREE SITTING ROOMS (one of which is oak panelled).

MAIN WATER.

GARAGE AND STABLE.

Quaint old pigeon house.

SHADY GARDEN OF ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

Sole Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

UNIQUE POSITION FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

HERTS

CLOSE TO STATION. SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

EXCELLENT QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,
with charming characteristic features, facing south, and standing on gravel soil.

SEVEN SPLENDID BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM,
THREE EXCELLENT RECEPTION ROOMS.

Good range of stabling and other buildings.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
of an old-world character, well stocked and very prolific.

NEARLY FIVE ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE, £3,500.

FISHING AND HUNTING AVAILABLE.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Within easy distance of picturesque village with main line station, not far from the county town.

A SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER,
dating from about the XVIth century, and placed in the centre of
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

FIVE BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM,
TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, ETC.

COMPANY'S GAS AND MAIN DRAINAGE.
GOOD STABLING. GARAGE.

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

PRICE £3,200.

HUNTING WITH THE QUORN AND FERNIE.

Orders to view from the Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

IN THE FAVOURITE

NEWBURY DISTRICT

Standing 360ft. above sea level and commanding fine views.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE,
enjoying a south-east aspect and approached by a carriage drive with entrance lodge at the main gates. It contains:

ELEVEN BEDROOMS,
DRESSING ROOM,
TWO BATHROOMS,
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM PRIVATE PLANT.
MODERN DRAINAGE. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Splendid brick-built stabling for seven horses, with five rooms over, and excellent garage, ample farmbuildings, pair of cottages.

A delightful feature of the property is the PLEASURE GROUNDS, the whole being surrounded by well-timbered parklands of about 25 ACRES. The remainder of the estate consists of woodland and good arable land; in all

ABOUT 96 ACRES.

FREEHOLD.

Fuller details and price can be had of the Owner's Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount St., W. 1.

Telegrams: "Teamwork, Piccy, London."
Telephone: Mayfair 6363 (4 lines).

NORFOLK & PRIOR

14, HAY HILL, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Land and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rating and General Surveyors.

JUST AVAILABLE.

BUCKS

25 minutes from Town; two miles from station.

Rural and much favoured district; quarter of a mile from village.



A MOST PICTURESQUE OLD RESIDENCE

ORIGINALLY A FARMHOUSE AND BARN, CONVERTED, RESTORED AND MODERNISED IN PERFECT HARMONY AT GREAT EXPENSE.

Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete offices.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.
CONSTANT HOT WATER. MODERN SANITATION.

Large barn, modernised and used for dancing.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS
Other useful buildings.

Delightful old-world grounds and large matured cherry orchard.

3½ OR 16 ACRES

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 14, Hay Hill, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

Grosvenor 1458.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Grosvenor 1458.

A BARGAIN NEAR THE SUSSEX DOWNS

HIGH UP, WITH FINE VIEWS.



TEN MILES FROM THE COAST.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE, with a combination of essential features, in an unspoilt and picturesque spot, within easy reach of main line station. It contains outer hall and lounge, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, capital offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light, central heating, Company's water, telephone.

NEW DECORATIONS. PARQUET FLOORS.

Excellent cottage (another available), garage for three cars with rooms over; beautiful pleasure grounds with sheet of ornamental water.

A MOST COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE SMALL ESTATE.
30 ACRES. £5,950.
Riding. Hunting. Golf.

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. EWART, WELLS & CO., 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.

First time offered. *Executors selling.*

BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF SUSSEX FARMHOUSE,

enjoying

GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER A FAMOUS FOREST.

50 MINUTES TOWN

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS (just over mile from main line station, yet in the heart of perfect country).—A most fascinating modern RESIDENCE, in old style, erected from plans of a well-known architect; lounge hall, cloakroom, two or three reception, loggia and garden room, seven bed and dressing rooms (space for more), two bathrooms; electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone; garage for two cars, cottage with excellent accommodation and bathroom; prettily laid-out gardens, including fine terrace, fish pond, spinney and orchard; in all nearly

FOUR ACRES.

FREEHOLD. £4,500.

IN PERFECT CONDITION, AN ABSOLUTE GIFT.

Sole Agents, EWART, WELLS & CO., 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.

BOURNEMOUTH:
JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.
Telegrams:
"Homefinder, Bournemouth."

CORNWALL

Five miles from Liskeard on the G.W. Ry. main line; standing 700ft. above sea level on the edge of the moors in a sheltered position, with beautiful and extensive views.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

VALUABLE SMALL

FREEHOLD ESTATE,

with

COMFORTABLE HOUSE,

containing seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, boxroom, two reception rooms, hall, maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS, STABLING AND LARGE OUTBUILDINGS, COTTAGE. OWN WATER SUPPLY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT



The whole of the land consists of fine old pasture with the exception of about 34 acres of woods and a small piece of arable.

The total area of the Estate is about

280 ACRES.

PART OF THE LAND (WELL AWAY FROM THE HOUSE) HAS GOOD ROAD FRONTAGE AND IS RIPE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

Particulars may be obtained of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



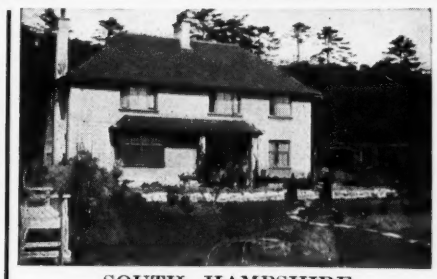
WIMBORNE, DORSET

CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, exceptionally well built, situated amidst the pines on high ground and containing four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge, kitchen and excellent offices; Company's gas and water; garage; well-matured gardens and grounds; the whole extending to an area of about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE £2,500, FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

In a select locality close to sea and 18-hole golf course.

FOR SALE, this well-constructed modern Freehold RESIDENCE, enjoying a south aspect and containing five bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and offices; Company's gas and water; garage. The garden is tastefully arranged and includes tennis court, sunk rose garden, flower beds and small kitchen garden; the whole extending to about

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



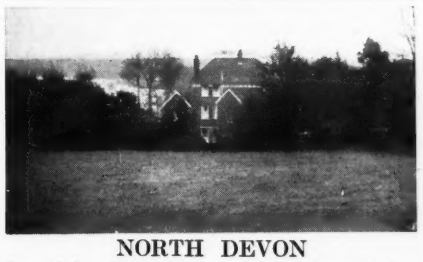
CLOSE TO THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

Commanding extensive views.

AN ATTRACTIVELY DESIGNED AND EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in good repair throughout. Six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and offices; electric light; garage; well-matured grounds with tennis lawn, flower beds, kitchen garden with good bearing fruit trees; the whole covering an area of about

ONE ACRE PRICE £2,850, FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



NORTH DEVON

One mile from Bideford town and station, two miles from Westward Ho! overlooking the River Torridge.

TO BE SOLD, this conveniently appointed and substantially built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, small billiard room, complete domestic offices; stabling, garage; electric light, Company's water, main drainage. The gardens and grounds are well matured and include shaded lawns and terrace walks, fruit and vegetable garden, paddock; the whole extending to an area of about THREE ACRES.

Vacant possession on completion.

PRICE £2,900, FREEHOLD.

Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



IN A SHELTERED SPOT ON THE

NORTH DORSET DOWNS

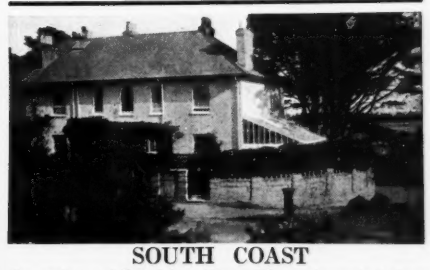
Three miles from the old-world Market Town of Shaftesbury

INTERESTING SPECIMEN of the earlier days, dating back to the XVIIth century. The HOUSE is built of stone with mullioned and lattice windows, and is full of old oak beams. Five bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, lounge, complete domestic offices; pleasantly laid-out garden consisting of lawns, rock garden, prolific kitchen garden, ample room for tennis court, paddock; the whole extending to an area of nearly

ONE ACRE.

Hunting. Golf. PRICE £1,000, FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH COAST

Occupying a delightful position with uninterrupted views over Christchurch Harbour.

FOR SALE, this very attractive Freehold MARINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, facing due south and containing eight bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, attics, three reception rooms, billiard room, spacious hall, servants' hall, complete domestic offices; Company's gas and water, electric light, main drainage, telephone; stabling and coach-house, garage for four cars. The gardens extend almost to the water's edge. There is also a productive kitchen garden. The whole Property embraces an area of about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE

IDEAL POSITION FOR YACHTING. ADJOINING THE RIVER HAMBLE.

ABOUT ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES FROM SWANWICK STATION AND SEVEN MILES FROM SOUTHAMPTON WEST STATION.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Commanding beautiful views over the valley of the River Hamble.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, good offices. Two lodges, stabling for five, garage for three cars.

ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING. SANDY SOIL.



DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, WOODLANDS AND ORNAMENTAL LAKES.

The whole extending to about

105 ACRES.

Vacant possession on completion (except of the two lodges).

Particulars of Messrs. Fox & Sons, Bournemouth and Southampton.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

'Phones: Gros. 1267 (4 lines).
Telegrams: "Audconsian, Audley, London."

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

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CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY
THE QUADRANT, HENDON.
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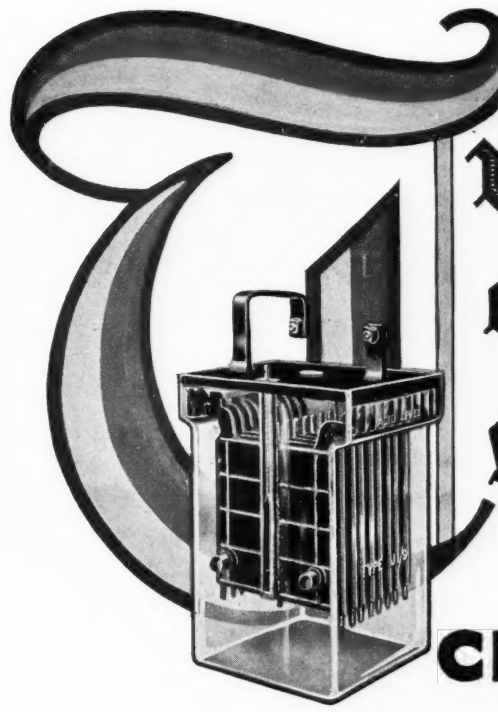
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THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

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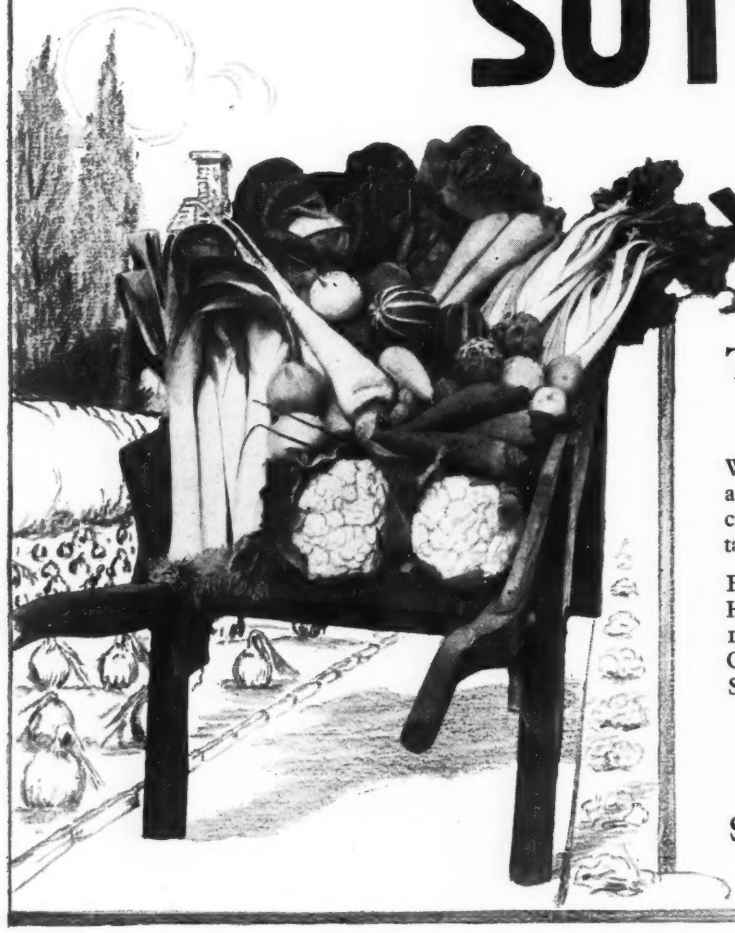
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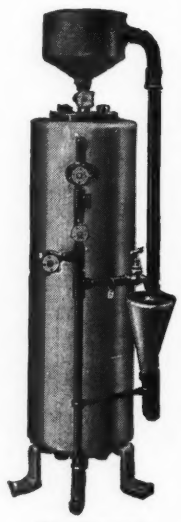
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The Future of Grassland

WITHIN the last four or five years British farmers have been introduced to a new system of grassland treatment and management which has already established its economic value. The organisation controlled by Lord Melchett has expended a great deal of money in demonstrating in all parts of the country what can be accomplished by modern methods in the direction of increasing the output of our grassland areas. In brief, the system consists of intensively manuring grass, utilising, in addition to phosphates of lime, potash and lime, large quantities of nitrogen for the purpose of stimulating early and rapid growths of grass which, in turn, are grazed down on a rotational principle. Unfortunately, when the system was first practised it was assumed to be most satisfactory under relatively small field or plot conditions. This at the outset led a great many farmers to reject the system on the grounds of the capital expenditure necessary for the division of existing fields by fences and for the laying on of water supplies. It is now being realised, however, that these relatively small areas are not essential provided that a number of fields exist which can be freed from stock and grazed in a regular order.

The economic significance of grass at the present time is generally reflected in farming accounts. Some Yorkshire costs indicate the satisfactory financial condition of farms which are divided into, roughly, two-thirds grass and one-third arable. The alteration in the areas of permanent grass and arable does not, by itself, ensure that better financial results will be earned. All land to be profitable has to be managed on sound lines, and it is plain to anyone who cares to travel the country over that there is room for considerable improvement even in that grassland which already exists. Indeed, critics have gone so far as to suggest that there is no point in attempting even to consider the merits of a new system of grassland management until such time as the present grass area is fully exploited.

Research on the improvement of poor grassland has been conducted for a great length of time. Commonly it is assumed to date back to the period when it was discovered that phosphates, and particularly basic slag, made marked improvements. Land is in existence, however, which defies even the beneficial action of manures, and particularly that which is in need of drainage. Lord Bledisloe recently estimated that land productivity had been reduced by one-third through neglect of this problem, and if this is so, there could be no better reason for pushing ahead with schemes which will restore our soils to their highest degree of fertility. The main point to be considered in this regard is that the water table of large areas can never be reduced to its proper level until the silt deposits at the mouth of our principal rivers are either lowered or removed. This is a work which demands national action and would justify the expenditure of public money at a time when it is desirable to use as much unemployed labour as possible. Neglected land, too, presents its difficulties, especially that which possesses a thickly matted turf. Recent work on this type of land indicates that before improvement by manures can be effected, this matted condition must be destroyed.

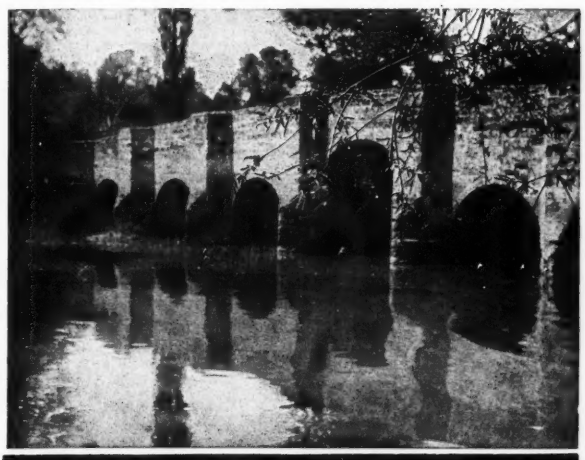
In many cases, however, rough and badly grazed land may be vastly improved by cultural operations alone. Agricultural engineers are now beginning to pay more attention to this, though it is interesting to relate that this cutting up of the turf was practised with good results at the beginning of last century. There is reason for believing that the introduction of fertilisers tended to relegate grassland cultural operations into the background, and it is only within recent years that any adequate attention has been paid to the subject. As a preparatory practice to manuring, surface cultivations on grassland are specially successful on old neglected parkland and pasture. An implement which answers quite satisfactorily is a heavily weighted disc harrow, while in other cases cutting by means of coulters arranged on a framework has also given good results. Wherever this type of cultivation is practised an immediate improvement in the herbage takes place, stock graze the land more closely, and its subsequent improvement is much more quickly achieved.

Wherever good grassland conditions exist one is naturally interested in the further development of this good pasture. The problem has confronted good farmers for many years, and the new nitrogen theory of manuring has provided the solution. If the results of recent demonstrations can be taken as having been accurately costed, then there is good reason for believing that a key is provided to intensive production of an economic character on reasonably small-sized farms. Hitherto, the small farmer who has managed to pay his way and add to his reserves of capital has craved for an opportunity to try his hand on a larger holding. The new system, however, is enabling the small farmer possessed of the necessary intelligence vastly to increase the output of his land, and thereby he is placed in a stronger position than the larger farmer with heavier expenses to face.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Miss Loelia Ponsonby, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby. Miss Ponsonby's engagement to the Duke of Westminster has just been announced

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COUNTRY NOTES

REALLY, the purblind materialism of this age—or, at any rate, of those representatives of it who direct public services in London—passes belief! We talk of town planning, national parks, preservation of beauty and the rest of it, but all the talk is powerless to prevent a power station being built where it will pollute the whole west end of the capital: and now the fairest acres on its western fringe are suggested as a good place for a sewage works! No reader of COUNTRY LIFE needs to be incited to protest against this disgusting proposal, which would ruin not only the greatest building of a supreme architect, a historic home, but also poison the air of Kew Gardens itself—a possession of world-wide fame and national beauty, to say nothing of infecting a reach of the Thames beloved of tens of thousands of citizens and immortalised by our greatest painters. Whatever may be the eventual fate of Syon House and Park, it would be an act of unimaginative and short-sighted mismanagement tantamount to lunacy to flood it with the vilest refuse. This region is potentially one of the most excellent residential suburbs, already being closely built over with dwellings for the working and professional classes, and consequently requiring open spaces. But instead of aiming at making Syon a centre for its civilisation, it is proposed to make it a depository of its sewage. Let our countryside be covered with bungalows and pylons and speedways, but at least let us make a distinction between the needs of sanity and sanitation in our capital.

THE creation of national parks for Great Britain is a matter of considerable urgency, for every year sees greater and often undesirable development of hitherto unspoilt countryside. New roads and by-passes open up new areas, and if steps are not taken in time, it will be impossible to find any region south of the Border which will preserve those essential qualities of wildness and natural beauty which are the first essentials of a national park. Dr. Vaughan Cornish suggests the coasts of Pembroke and north Cornwall, stretches of wild cliff scenery opening toward the Atlantic and blessed with a delightful, mild and sunny climate. These sea parks would be stretches of coast land some two miles deep and would supplement the other national park areas suggested, such as Lord Bledisloe's territory in the Forest of Dean and the mountain beauty of the Cairngorms. All these represent different types of natural beauty, but an island people with a history linked gloriously with the sea turn naturally to their coasts for recreation and holiday-making. These national sea coast parks would preserve great stretches from the vulgarity of bungaloid invasion and would become reserves for wild nature, which is little disturbed by a park, though entirely destroyed by buildings. The nation as a whole would benefit, and it is earnestly to be hoped that measures will soon be pressed through Parliament to make these parks a reality rather than a scheme.

IN his address to the Modern Language Association Mr. Wickham Steed had some interesting and amusing things to say about the importance of accent. He himself, it appears, has been praised when in America for talking without an English accent. That seems, on a first hearing, a dubious compliment, but an English accent probably means to Americans much the same as the so-called Oxford accent means to a good many English people; it implies a something of superiority bordering upon priggishness which can unquestionably be exasperating. Few of us like to be accused of any accent, but probably we should not resent too violently an accusation of an Oxford one, since it implies a certain homage to our gentility. The whole subject is, however, rather a mysterious one, for whereas we might almost take a pride in a touch of rusticity in our speech—from Devonshire, let us say, or Yorkshire—we should be terribly affronted by an accusation of Cockneyism. Certainly a Cockney accent is far from beautiful; but, apart from that, the Londoner would seem to have as good a right to his accent as any other man. In time, perhaps, all these difficult and rather snobbish questions may disappear, since we shall all learn from the announcers on the wireless to talk the purest of English and to pronounce all the doubtful words exactly as the Committee of Experts tells us.

IF these questions of accent can be sometimes embarrassing and almost indelicate, how much more so is that old one upon which Dean Inge has been bravely touching, the question of what is a gentleman. A bishop, he declares, would be far angrier if told that he was no gentleman than if told that he was no Christian. Whether or not that is true of any other country, it is certainly true of England, of which Dean Inge was speaking. There are very few Englishmen, whether bishops or otherwise, who, when told they were not gentlemen, would say, as Sam Weller's friend the dog's-meat man did in similar circumstances, "That's what I call a self-evident proposition." The Dean is glad that this should be so, because "if we lose this ideal, we lose the sheet anchor of our national character." He rightly makes the ideal a very high one and is not satisfied that the upper classes make it high enough. "The beefy fox-hunter who never opens a book" may not like to find himself called "a pathetic anachronism fit for a museum of fossils." And yet, as this is much what he thinks of Dean Inge, he probably will not mind at all. If he did mind, there would be more hope for him.

THE FLIGHTING OF THE GREY GEESE.

When from my single body
my thousand souls have fled,
I shall still be living,
though they will call me dead.
For I shall see through your eyes
(although I shall not see)
that grey wedge of birds flighting.
I shall tune my harmony
to the sound of wings driving
through a wide, black sky.
Yes! I shall still be living
on the night that I die!

RACHEL E. CROWDY.

THAT France should beat one of the other four Rugby football playing countries has for some time ceased to be a cause of surprise. Indeed, to anyone who has seen some of the French clubs play against one another, the only surprising thing is that their International sides are not better than they are. The Pau fifteen, which many of the English colony there watch with an almost patriotic enthusiasm, inspire the profoundest respect, and their captain and stand-off half, with his cloth cap which stays so miraculously on his head in the thickest of the fight, is a truly dramatic figure. It would be a very good visiting side from England that could hope to win at Pau, and yet the south has several other sides equally fast, big, strong and formidable. France has begun this year well by

beating Scotland by a dropped goal in the last thrilling minute of the match, and this is not likely to be her last victory. Certainly the English fifteen that has just been chosen would not inspire any vast confidence in a match with the Frenchmen. Still, the selectors have had the courage of their opinions; they have plumped for youth, and this fifteen, if not at first a very strong one, may be the nucleus of a great one for next year. It will have to begin its career with a hard task against the Welshmen on a Welsh and probably muddy ground. Wales, at any rate, thinks that her turn has come this year.

THE National Trust has received another valuable acquisition in Mr. J. M. Clayton's gift to the nation of Housesteads, one of the forts on the Roman Wall, together with three-quarters of a mile of the wall on either side. Housesteads, which is identified as the Roman Borcovicium, is more than eight hundred feet up, on the wildest and grandest stretch of the wall. The fort is built on the edge of the steep basalt cliffs which here provided the Romans with a natural line of defence. On either side the wall goes swinging away following the changing contours of the country and clinging desperately to the cliff edge. The fort itself was excavated more than a century ago, and its plan has been revealed more completely than that of any other station on the wall. If it is not so large as the Chesters, the Roman Cilurnum down in the Tyne valley to the east, it has the advantage of its glorious position. From this wild height splendid views stretch out on all sides of the cloud-swept moors, while away to the left in their cold hollows lie the lonely tarns to which the natives give the proud title of the Northumberland lakes. If there was little chance of this desolate scene being spoiled by building, it is good to know that it is permanently in safe hands. Through Mr. Clayton's generosity the nation now holds in perpetuity the finest portion of the wall, the one great monument left to us of the Roman occupation.

THERE is one name in the New Year's list of honours which obviously did not need the addition of that time-honoured and slightly ambiguous formula "for political and public services." Few commoners, indeed, who have been ennobled could produce such a list of claims to honour as Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield. He is not only a merchant prince and a philanthropist on a very large scale, but he is an author and publicist with the keenest interests in the education and well-being of his fellow-citizens. The general public is not as well aware as it should be of all Sir Charles has done to promote motoring and aviation. It was he who made it possible for Cobham and Hinckler to carry out their record flights, and for many others to secure world's records on sea and land. He it was who recently redecorated, as a tribute to Lord Balfour, the premises of the Royal Academy in Burlington House. But this is by no means all. Many young men on the threshold of a career have been better equipped to face the world after listening to or reading Sir Charles's shrewd and kindly words of wisdom, and throughout his life he has been to untold youngsters that "Big Brother" whose name now belongs to an organisation he loves to support.

THE death of Colonel E. D. Miller will be mourned by polo players all over the world, for he was not only one of the most famous of polo managers, but was a fine sportsman, a delightful companion and a staunch friend. His long experience as a polo manager began at the Gezireh Club in Cairo. He was manager at Ranelagh from 1895 until 1902, when he went over to his younger brother who had just founded Roehampton, and for many years before the War he ran the polo seasons both at Ostend and at Cannes. His life, made up as it was of soldiering, hunting, big-game shooting and polo, must have been a very happy one, for he had a sound sense of humour and a host of friends. Captain Hugh Grosvenor, whose untimely death is a veritable tragedy, was an even more versatile sportsman, who at the age of twenty-five had already made his name as an amateur jockey, boxer, yachtsman and airman. The lamentable tragedy which caused the death of this fine and fearless young man at the very outset of his career will be universally deplored, and men in every walk of life will sympathise with Lord Stalbridge, to whom the loss of his only son must have come as a shattering blow.

AFTER struggling for an hour or more in the crowds last year at the Dutch Exhibition one could find comparative calm and breathing space by going into the room devoted to drawings. At the Italian Exhibition this year two rooms are given up to drawings, and you come upon them in between the artists of the High Renaissance and the later baroque painters. The interest of these rooms is second to none in the Exhibition, for here, in addition to being able to examine in detail nearly all the great painters in the preceding rooms, we can also study Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, who are not otherwise represented. Here are the well known self-portrait of Leonardo, and Michelangelo's "Archers," lent by His Majesty. Ucello's magnificent "Horseman," a detail study for the Uffizi version of "The Battle of San Romano," is an astounding revelation, and very remarkable is the later collection of drawings by Guardi and Canaletto, where we can see that the artist's interest has shifted from the sculptural to the atmospheric. Supplementing the drawings at Burlington House is the very interesting exhibition arranged in the Print Gallery at the British Museum. The national collection, though, naturally, not so comprehensive as that got together by the Exhibition authorities, is none the less unrivalled by any other in the world. Here, too, we can study Leonardo, Raphael and Michelangelo, and there is the extremely interesting sketch-book of Jacobo Bellini, which he bequeathed to his sons, Gentile and Giovanni. In addition, there is a fine collection of Italian woodcuts, engravings and etchings, mediums unrepresented at Burlington House through sheer lack of space.

THE RIVAL.

Dear, if my rival only were
A woman whom you found more fair,
A lust for wealth, a thirst for fame,
A creed, a dwelling-place, a game,
A long-lost dream, a long-tried friend—
O, then I think that in the end,
Loving so much, I'd find some way to win you.

But not for these things burns the flame that's in you.
And there's no power in word or kiss
Against a rival such as this:
No charm, no weapon can I find—
God, how you love your peace of mind!

JAN STRUTHER.

THE Lansdowne Marbles form, probably, the most celebrated private collection of antique sculpture in the world. Though the Ince Blundell collection rivals it in numbers, the accessibility of the Lansdowne collection and the magnificent way in which it was displayed in the gallery built for it by the younger Dance made it well known to many besides connoisseurs. The decision of the Marquess of Lansdowne to sell the treasures assembled by his ancestors—principally by the Earl of Shelburne, created Marquess of Lansdowne in 1784, who acted through and on the advice of the painter Gavin Hamilton—comes as a forcible reminder of the debt the nation owes to the great collectors of sculpture, pictures and *objets d'art* in the late eighteenth century and the Regency. They, and more especially Lord Elgin, whose acquisition of the Parthenon sculpture was the supreme achievement of the group, are often accused nowadays of having pillaged the classic lands of their rightful heritage. But the ridiculously small sums paid for these exquisite works—£300 for an "Eros and Psyche" from Hadrian's Villa, and £300 for a "Mercury" were exceptionally high prices—indicate how lightly they were valued in their native homes. Comparable Continental collections, such as those of the Italian families and the King of Bavaria, have for long been in public hands, so that the appearance of such an assemblage as this in the market will be an event unprecedented for generations. Though many of the works will, no doubt,

go to America—which we must not grudge, since we have had our turn of them—it is to be hoped that English museums will come in for a fair share.

VILLAGE life has been coming into its own again during the years since the War. The introduction of motor services, the improvement of roads and the ubiquitous wireless set have radically altered the villager's whole conception of things. He no longer feels himself buried in the country, a creature of another world ; on the contrary, he is as actively interested in current affairs as his sophisticated suburban cousin. This revival of the villager's self-consciousness, the realisation that he is an individual in a community, has brought about the demand for some centre of his activities and interests, which has been supplied by the village hall. Countless villages up and down the country now have this central meeting-place, where all their many activities are organised. But others have not been so fortunate, and either because they have no wealthy patron or because the village is poor and scattered, the necessary money has not been forthcoming. In the efforts of villages to raise sufficient funds the National Council of Social Service has lent its assistance, and it has been so successful that the Ministry of Agriculture has allocated a sum of £20,000 as a fund from which loans can be made. As the loans are made free of interest, many villages will be only too glad to make use of an opportunity which will save them waiting months, or perhaps years, for money that never seems to come. The loans are repayable in easy instalments, and the success that has attended the first experiments raises the hope that they will be only the first of many.

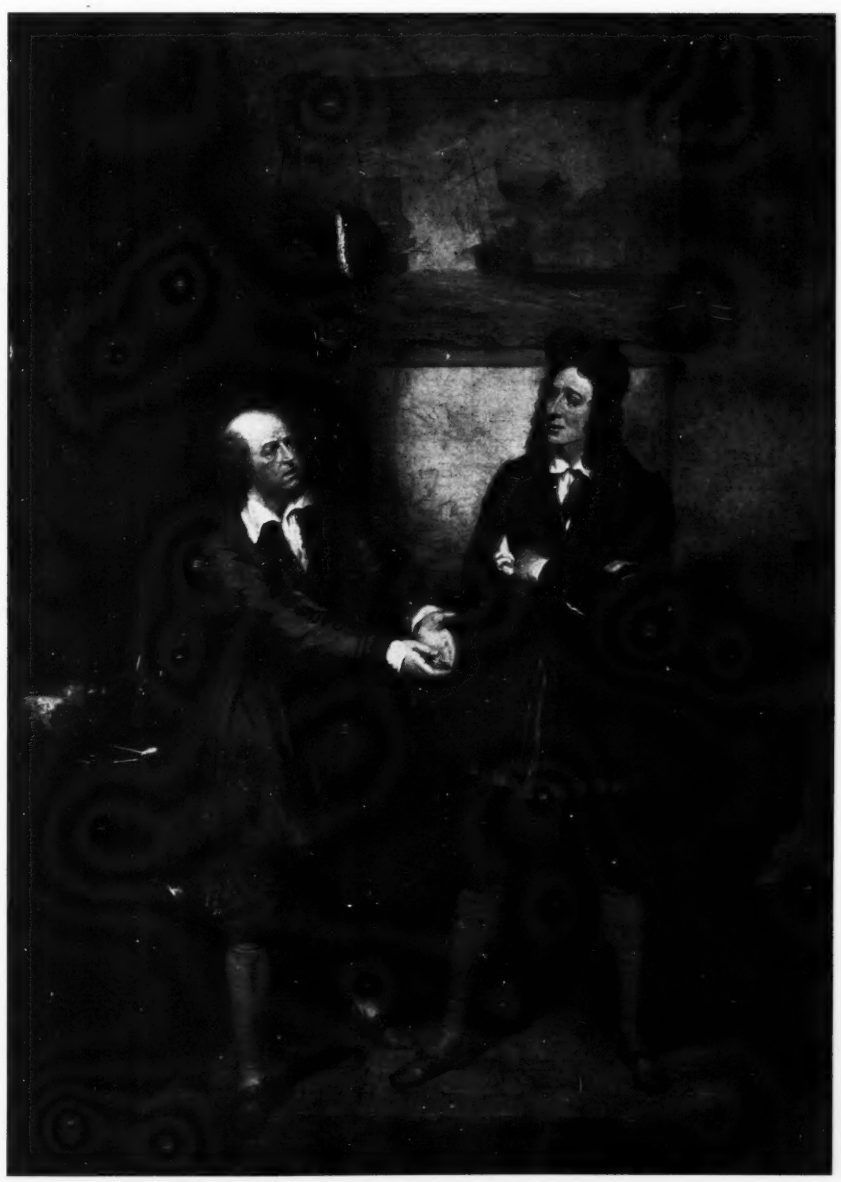
PICTURES AT THE GARRICK CLUB

II.—GEORGE CLINT.

By Dion Clayton Calthrop.

ON April 12th, 1770, George Clint was born in Brownlow Street, Drury Lane, a proper birthplace in which to first see the light for one whose work is so intimately connected with the theatre. His father, Michael Clint, was a hairdresser of Lombard Street. The Garrick Club, which holds so many of his pictures, was opened for the use of members in 1832, under the Presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. On this occasion Braham sang the song of the evening, "The Garrick Club," the words being written for the occasion by James Smith, part author of *Rejected Addresses;* on the same evening, a glee composed by Hawes was sung, the words being written by the Rev. Richard Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

The Club possesses many fine paintings by Clint, which are remarkable for certain qualities of paint and for their deep luminous shadows. It is difficult at first to understand the technique of Clint's work, but it becomes more easy when one knows that at one time he was a house-painter. This work would give him the knowledge of the blending of transparent paint with solid paint and the value of glazes. Looking at the pictures from this point of view, it would seem that only a vulgar slickness could be arrived at, but this man had genius—the real power and knowledge of drawing and composition.



CHARLES KEMBLE AS CHARLES II.

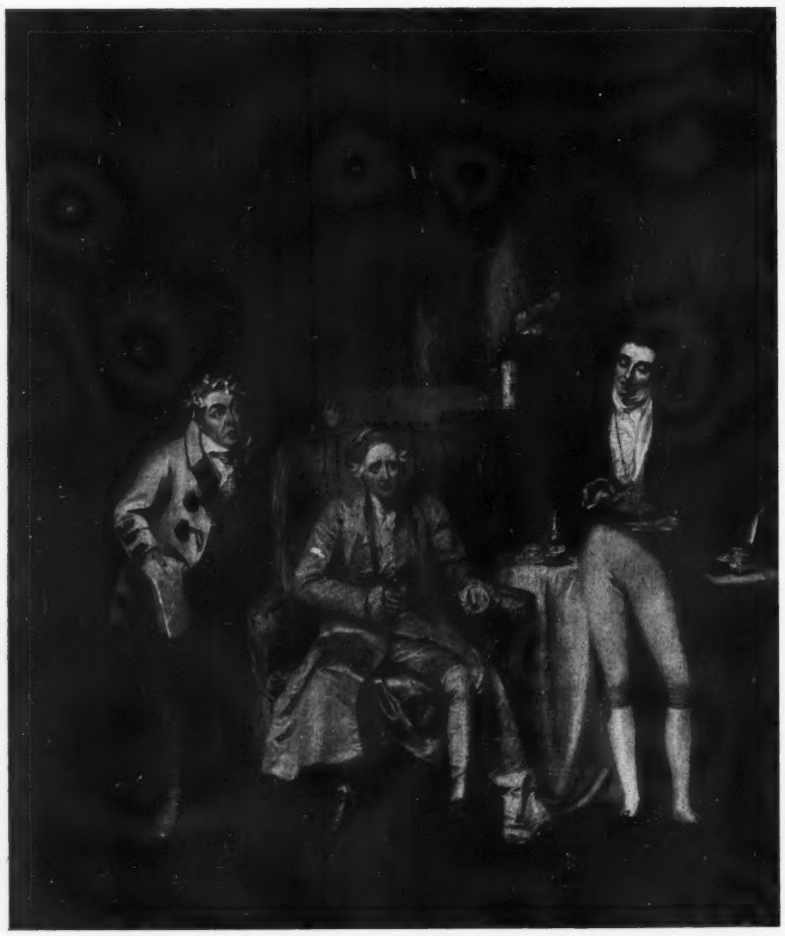
If ever a man who was a sign-writer had the divine fire in him it was Clint. It would be so easy to be cheap, to show off an accomplishment, but this he never does.

The theatre lured him, and no doubt much of his work was affected by the rich gloom of the stage lit only by oil or candles. When, out of that magic cavern, there issued little Garrick with his mighty personality to play upon the emotions of the audience, then Clint, the absorbed artist, would seize the effects of light and shade, of gesture and of colour, and set his fingers there and then itching for his palette and brush.

George Clint started life in a humble way. I like to think of him going to his work of an early morning—a short, dark, eager young man with his pots of paint and his big brushes, dressed, most likely, in a short blouse, paint besplashed, in knee breeches and square shoes, with, perhaps, an old three-cornered hat on his head. I see him threading his way through coaches and cabriolets, passing the lumbering hay-wains, the hawkers crying their wares, to the cool sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, where he is employed in painting the stones of the arches in the nave. His road would go easily from Drury Lane and through King Street, Covent Garden, where at No. 35, Probatt's Family Hotel, the first open ballot of the Garrick Club was



"LOCK AND KEY."

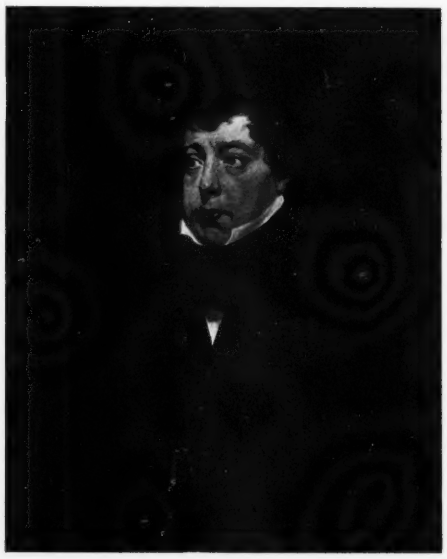


"THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE."

held. From there he could pass Sir Joshua Reynolds' studio and Hogarth's, little dreaming that one day he would be elected A.R.A., or die in a little house in Kensington.

Some time later—the exact date I do not know—he began to copy the prints of Morland and Teniers, and later still to set up as a miniature painter in Leadenhall Street. It is easy to see the traces of his early studies in the delicate, sensitive way in which he paints both heads and hands, that, in all probability, would be the lesson of Teniers, while the breadth and sense of humour might come from Morland.

In the Garrick Club there is a large picture representing the last scene in Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820, and was presented to the Club by Sir Henry Irving in 1889. In the picture, on the left-hand side, is a portrait of Clint by himself, and standing next to him is the engraver, T. Lupton, who engraved many of Clint's pictures. In this play Edmund Kean played the character of Sir Giles Overreach, and his acting in this scene is credited with disastrous effects on his comrades and his audience. "Lord Byron," says Hazlitt, "was seized with a convulsive fit; Mrs. Horn, the 'Margaret,' staggered and wept aloud, Mrs. Glover, a very experienced actress, fainted, and Munden was carried off in a semi-hypnotized condition."



LISTON.

Several of the other more important portraits are reproduced as illustrations to this article. Tom Cooke (1782–1848), whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was a well known composer and singer, and was musical director at Drury Lane for some twenty-seven years. The scene from "Lock and Key" (1819) shows Munden as Old Brummagem, E. Knight as Ralph, Mrs. Orger as Fanny and Miss Cubitt as Laura. This musical farce, by Prince Hoare, was first given at Covent Garden in 1796, with Munden, Incledon and Fawcett in the principal characters. It was very well received and, though it had little claim to literary merit, it remained a favourite stock piece for many years.

Clint's scene from "The Clandestine Marriage" shows William Farren as Lord Ogleby, Farley as Canton and Jones as Brush. This picture contains the only portrait in the Club of William Farren the Second, an accomplished actor who devoted the whole of his life to the portrayal of the old beau and antiquated man of fashion. G. H. Lewes gives an elaborate critique of Farren in *Actors and Acting*. It was in the scene depicted by Clint that Farren took his farewell of the stage at the Haymarket in 1855. The performance is said to have been a trial to all who witnessed or took part in it, for hardly a word that fell from the old actor's lips was audible.

Clint's picture of a scene from "Charles II or the Merry Monarch" (1824), with which this article opens, shows Charles Kemble as Charles II and Fawcett as Captain Copp. The piece was adapted by Howard Payne, the young American Roscius, from *La Jeunesse de Henri V.* In this play Charles II is to be seen taking a cup of tea in a public-house in Wapping at a time when tea cost, in fact, about sixty shillings a pound.

The scene from "Love, Law and Physic" (1812) shows Liston as Lubin Log, Mathews as Flexible, Blanchard as Dr. Camphor and Emery as Andrew. The play is now chiefly remembered for the fact that on the first night Mathews gave so brilliant an imitation of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough that the Lord Chamberlain was obliged to interpose, and his mimicry was never repeated.

I wish, however, to treat of Clint more as a painter than as a pictorial historian of the drama. I happened, the other night, in the heart of the country, to be present at a scene which he would have loved to paint, and, perhaps, for the first time realised the truth of his observation and knowledge to the full. It was evening in a little inn: on the bar a powerful oil lamp shed its orange glow over the small room, throwing also those deep, almost black shadows beloved of the painter. On a low bench six or seven men, sailors in blue and ploughmen in weather-stained corduroy, were watching a man playing bagatelle. The light set their faces in sharp relief of light and shade. The effect was almost monochromatic except for the warm green of the table; some held glasses of beer in their hands, the glass catching here and there a spark of golden light. Clint might have arranged the composition. The actors were immersed in the progress of the game. A sheepdog lay half in shadow between his master's feet. I happened to stand just where I think the painter would have stood, and when I looked round, there behind me was the innkeeper, his glasses and pewters, his bottles and casks behind in the same glow, with the same deep, warm shadows.

In all communities there are men who are blind to painting as others are deaf to music. It is no fault of their education, and there are plenty of people who paint and write for them; their niceties of mind trend elsewhere; but in the Garrick Club there is, I venture to think, a sense of well being in the various rooms which contributes, through the pictures, a sense of being at home, and almost of being at home in a curious blend of Georgian and Victorian times. As a club it has an ugly beautifulness.

In 1836 Clint resigned from the Royal Academy and his name was cut out from the list of exhibitors; possibly he felt he should make room for other men, for new blood; perhaps he lived to hear of himself as old-fashioned; perhaps the new lighting arrangements in the theatre gave him no more delicious depth; perhaps he was in a bad temper; but he remains for us as being supremely the actor's artist, even more so than Zoffany.

Clearly and distinctly Clint stands apart from the shock tactics of ultra-modern artists. He was, to say the least, an honest craftsman. Drama and art owe him a debt of gratitude which, some day, when other Clints come into the market, the auction-room will repay.

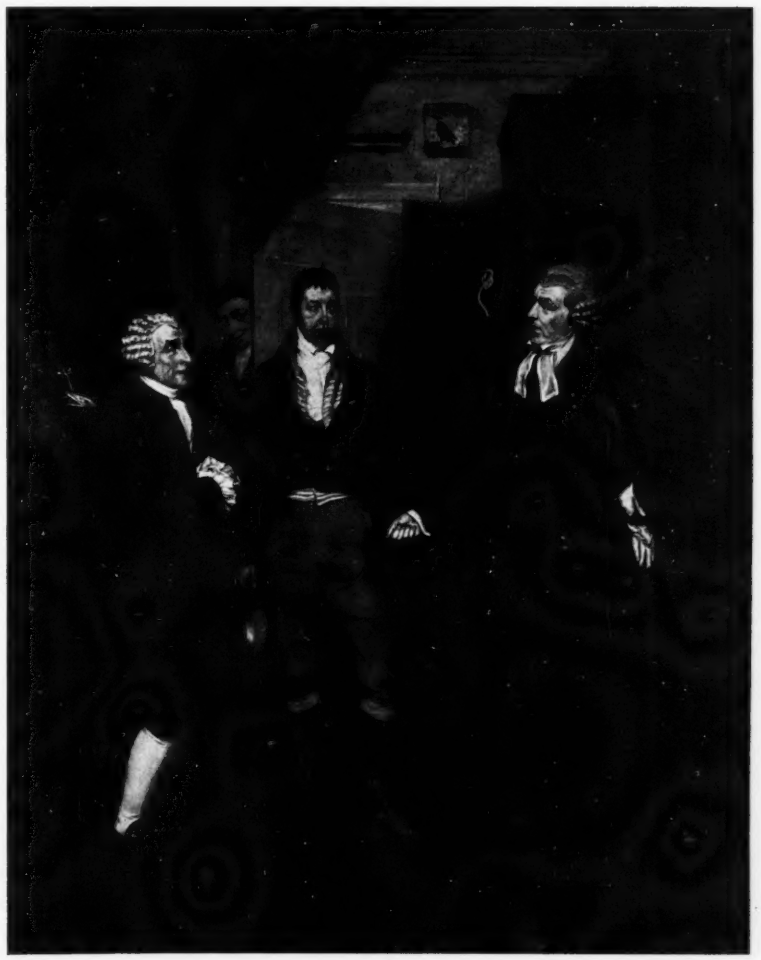
No one suffers more from the foibles of fashion than does the painter. Half his life is spent in struggling with poverty, except in a few cases, and the other half either in a senseless adulation, or with just enough work to keep him, his wife and family if he is so blessed, and a clear understanding with dealers that, in order to live, he must constantly repeat himself.

It is the irony of fate that an artist may die of starvation, both of body and soul, and be worth tens of thousands of pounds when he has been dead long years. He is the Aunt Sally of countless Bank Holidays unless he bows the knee to Demos and so prostitutes his life's work, or, if he chooses and can bring himself to such a point, lower all his standards and become the critic's lap-dog and society's temporary pet.

What George Clint left in cash is no concern of mine at this moment; but what the Garrick Club possesses has more value than cash: it is one of the few monuments to a fleeting art, the theatre. Clint we have, but who can copy David Garrick's voice?



T. P. COOKE.



"LOVE, LAW AND PHYSIC."

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Famous Hunts and their Countries

THE OLD BERKELEY



THE OPENING MEET.

Jim Halliday, the Kennel Huntsman, in foreground; Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake, the Joint Master and Huntsman, in centre.

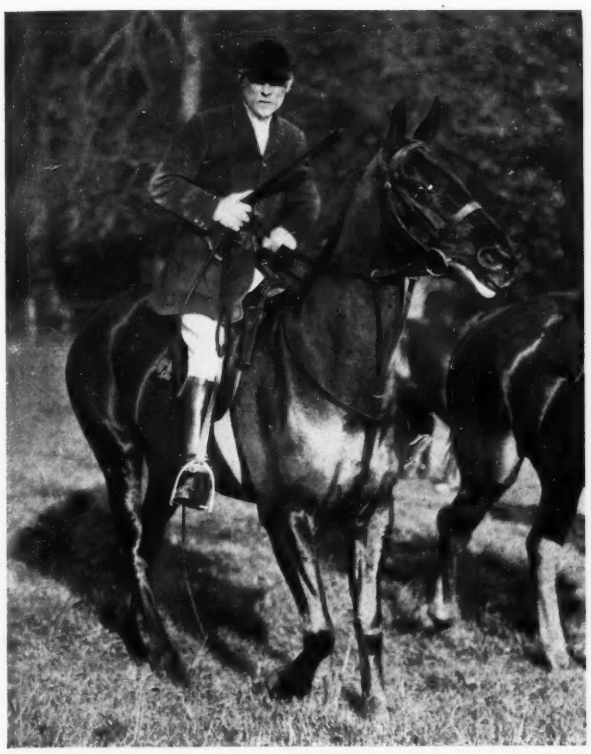
WHEN, some few years ago, the present senior Master, and then sole Master, of this historic old Hunt proposed to box his hounds and Hunt servants in from Amersham in Bucks and meet at Marble Arch with a "cap" in aid of the Haig fund, a good many of us who believe that it is a good thing to preserve old tradition were rather disappointed when the idea was vetoed, because it was feared that the novel sight of a pack of foxhounds in the heart of the West End of London might cause such a congestion in the traffic. The reason why I say that such an event at Tyburn Tree would have been but the preservation of old tradition is this, that at one time in the history of the Old Berkeley hounds this "fixture" and all Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens were in their country. Actually, Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, if he had been permitted to carry out his benevolent intention, would have been poaching a meet from his brother Master, Major Smith-Bosanquet, in whose country the whole of the City of London and a slice of the country south of it, including Greenwich, Richmond, Kingston, etc., now is; but I feel that Major Smith-Bosanquet would not have put any obstacles in the way, for long before his hounds came into existence all these surrounding parts of the then rural London were Old Berkeley.

In the days of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, and before then, the Old Berkeley hounds had their kennels hard by the present site of Charing Cross Station—actually, as I believe it would be more correct to state, on the spot where the statue of King Charles I now stands. That was where the Old Charing Cross stood, the last of the nine Gothic crosses erected by Edward I to mark the places where the coffin of Queen Eleanor was set down on its way to Westminster. The old cross was removed in 1647 by order of Parliament, which, in those days, did as Old Noll told it, and was intent upon removing all monuments which might remind the nation that a king had ever sat upon the throne of England. The cross in the forecourt of Charing Cross Station is merely a replica. When the then Earl of Berkeley wanted a site for one of his many kennels there was nothing in the way. Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, was born in 1745 and was not, of course, the first of his line to keep up this ancient hunting establishment with "thirty huntsmen in tawny coats." The fifth earl, however, can claim to have been the most extensive operator in venery of all the earls, for he hunted all across England from Hyde Park Corner to Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire and, as the wags of the period said, had leave to draw the Zoological Gardens if all his other coverts proved to be blank.

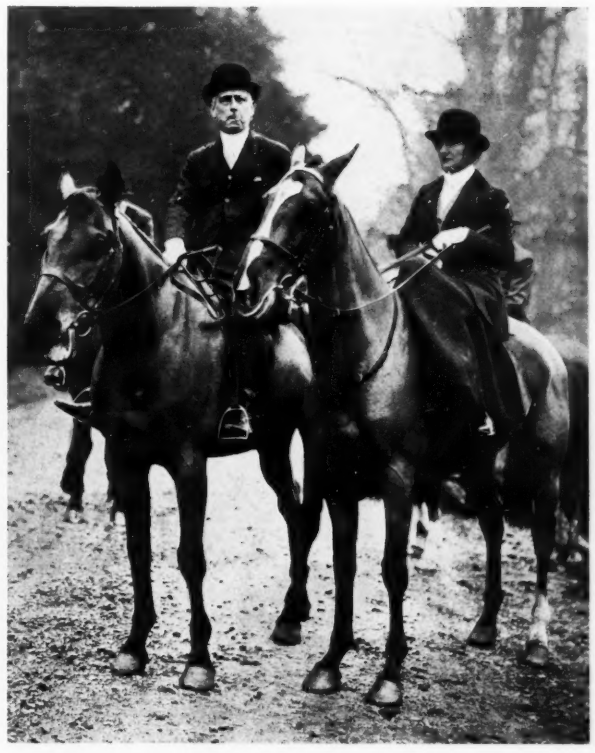


A HUGE FIELD AT SHARDELOES.

Jim Halliday, Kennel Huntsman, in front; Mr. Nigel Campbell, Joint M.F.H., left centre.



MR. E. T. TYRWHITT-DRAKE, JOINT MASTER, WHO HUNTS HOUNDS.



MR. AND MRS. NIGEL CAMPBELL AT A MEET.

It is on record that Thomas Oldaker, huntsman to the fifth earl, took a fox away from Scratch Wood, near Wormwood Scrubs, and was rather unlucky not to kill him in Kensington Gardens, which is described as then having been "some rough country." Wormwood Scrubs now shelters a different kind of roost-robber to what it did in Tom Oldaker's day.

A mention of these few little details is made to support Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake's commendable idea of meeting at Marble Arch, and personally I confess that I hope that some day it will fructify. The idea, naturally, was to finish the day in Bucks and trot hounds back to Marylebone and box them down to Amersham or somewhere adjacent for the real business. At the time when the Old Berkeley were kennelled at Charing Cross, the ancient Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was actually in the fields, and what more convenient site for hound exercises and the brood bitches than the present site of Trafalgar Square could there have been? I do not know for a fact whether this place actually was used, but I suggest that it is extremely probable that this was so. The present church was only erected in 1721, but stands on the site of a far more ancient structure and is the burial place of Nell Gwynn, Francis Bacon and many other celebrities. No actual date of the foundation of the Old Berkeley hounds is ascertainable, but the Earls of Berkeley were hunting something or other from the date of William of Normandy onwards.

The fifth earl had kennels all across England, from point to point actually 120 miles, and his "magazines" were, east to west, Charing Cross, Cranford (his seat in Middlesex), Gerrard's Cross in Buckinghamshire, Nettlebed in Oxfordshire—where his house is still extant, I believe, but not, of course, his kennels—and the fifth at Berkeley Castle in practically the same place as the present Berkeley kennels are. I think 1613 may be claimed for these hounds—*i.e.*, Old Berkeley and Berkeley, which at one time were one consolidated unit and still preserve the connecting link of the tawny yellow coats. The present colour is the original one. It was only during the mastership of the great-uncle of the present Earl of Lonsdale that they had the lighter yellow of the Lowther family colour—light yellow and that claret colour of the present-day Pytchley coats. The origin of these and other old Hunt coats, the Beaufort green and so forth, is possibly of interest to those who set any kind of store by history.

A short history of the Old Berkeley Masters is best arrived at by this little list: the successive Earls of Berkeley up to 1801, when it became a subscription pack managed by the then Earl of Berkeley, Mr. Williams and Mr. Dupré; 1810, the Hon. and Rev. W. W. Capel; 1820, Mr. Harvey Combe (first mastership); 1833, Captain Freeman; 1834, Mr. Harvey Combe (second mastership); 1840, Mr. Thomas Allen; 1842, Lord Lonsdale; 1862, Lord Malden; 1867, Mr. Charles Barnes; 1869, Mr. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mr. Oscar Blount and Mr. Leicester Hibbert; 1874, Mr. A. H. Longman; 1885, Mr. Harding Cox (the country, incidentally, was divided in 1881, Mr. Austen Mackenzie taking the west side up to 1885; and re-united in 1910); 1889, a committee, with the Earl of Clarendon as Field Master; 1891, Mr. R. B. Webber; 1918, the present Lord Chesham (Lady Chesham acting as Field Master, 1918–19, during her husband's absence on service); 1921, Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake; 1923, with Colonel G. Middleton; 1925, with Mr. Nigel Campbell, the present joint Master.



THE MASTER'S DAUGHTERS, THE MISSES DELIA, DIANA AND JOAN TYRWHITT-DRAKE.

Lord Chesham went to the Bicester in 1922, the pack with which, and with the Old Berks, so much Tyrwhitt-Drake history is interwoven, and it was the original Bicester Drake who bred that famous hound



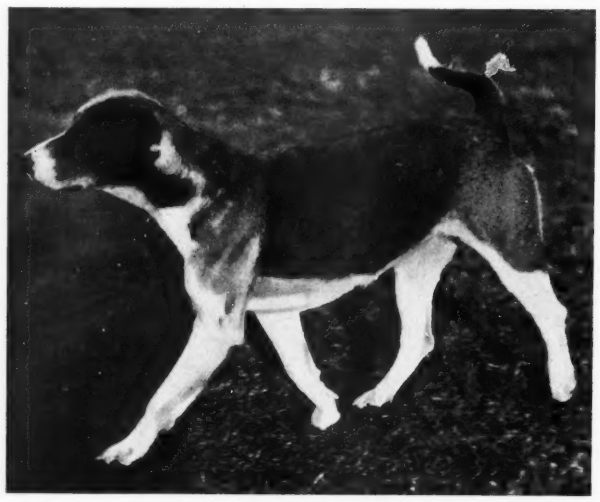
THE LAKE IN SHARDELOES PARK. HOUNDS ARRIVING AT THE OPENING MEET.

Duster (1844), who had a lot of the old Mostyn blood in him as well as lines to Belvoir and Badminton hounds. Mr. T. T. Drake took on in the Bicester country after Sir Thomas Mostyn, and I should think that, on an all-round reckoning, the family can count as many masters of hounds in its gallery as most, and can go one better than some in that it has a line back to a very distinguished mariner who was a very Nimrod of the Seven Seas.

The incident of the Osbaldeston-Harvey Combe quarrel over the Pytchley hounds which "The Squire" sold to Harvey Combe in 1834, the year of his second mastership, is probably familiar to all hunting people. The amusing part of it was that Osbaldeston was firmly convinced that he lost that case to "Mr. Combe the brewer" because the presiding judge, Lord Abinger, had a private feud with his counsel, Mr. Cresswell, afterwards Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

In his *Memoirs*, "The Squire" says that Harvey Combe's counsel was so offensive in his remarks that he had half a mind to pull his nose for him as soon as he got him out of court. From what we have handed down to us about Osbaldeston, it is not difficult to imagine that the little fire-eater was fully intent upon doing it.

The present Master of the Old Berkeley, Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, has carried the horn ever since he has had these hounds, and done it extremely well in a country in which things are not as easy as might be, for, with the exception of the Aylesbury Whaddon and is mostly grass, carries an indifferent scent.



TARIFF.

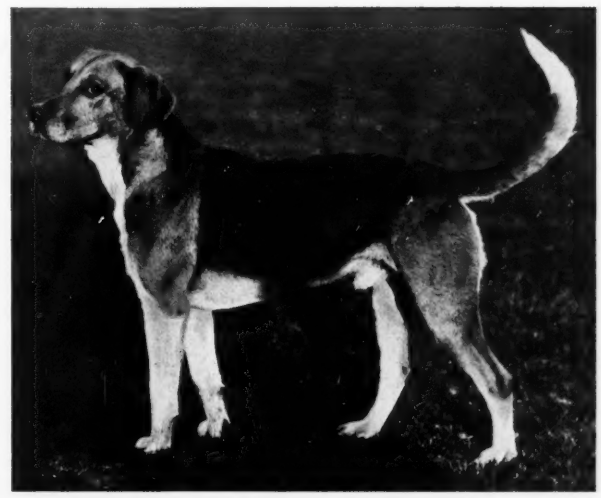


JIM HALLIDAY, FIRST WHIP AND KENNEL HUNTSMAN (*left*), AND ARTHUR FAYERS, SECOND WHIP.

side, where it marches with the the country is not ideal and Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake served in the 21st Lancers in India during the War and, like his brother, the famous gentleman rider who was killed in the War, is a first-class man on a horse. Most of the Old Berkeley country is arable, and they grow a lot of very good wheat on their flinty ploughs, which one would think were apt to be a bit damaging to both hounds' pads and horses' feet, but, surprisingly, this is not so, and these stones seem to aid, rather than otherwise, the growth of the crops. There is also a good bit of arable in the Vale of Aylesbury, but likewise a goodly proportion of pasture, which, as in the Whaddon country, carries a real good scent under almost any conditions. Incidentally, I should mark the Vale of Aylesbury, both Whaddon and Old Berkeley bits, one of the best scenting regions in all England. Give either pack half a chance where surrounding and contributory factors are concerned, and they fairly scream along after their fox. In wet weather, such as we have been having lately, both countries are very holding: but then, so are most, with one or two sparkling exceptions—High Leicestershire and the Pytchley. The obstacles in the Old Berkeley country are not of alarming stiffness, but I always have believed that the bigger the fences the safer, within certain definite limits—that is to say



CHEERFUL.



TARQUIN.

when the soundness of the surface below a horse's feet is unimpeachable. Half the really bad falls happen over little cock fences which are so inviting that they look to be about the handwriting of a large-hearted donkey. The Old Berkeley fences are mostly small stake and bound, and there is a fair amount of low timber and things called hunting gates—small timber stiles which ought not to stop any horse deserving the name of a hunter. It is not Leicestershire, Northamptonshire or Warwickshire, and it does not pretend to be, but all countries are, or ought to be, interesting to any man whose heart is really in it, and I think an old German proverb is very applicable to the true fox-hunter: *Wenn der Teufel hungrig ist, dann frist er fliegen!* And I think your true fox-hunting devil ought always to be hungry—for a bit of sport. In 1910 the west side was given up and parts round Aylesbury and Wycombe were lent to the South Oxfordshire, but all this was reclaimed in 1918, when east and west were re-united.



CAROLINE.

The best stamp of horse is the handy, short-legged sort which will undertake to jump off his hocks at a cramped place and is quite content to wait his turn at, perhaps, the only jumpable spot in a fence, for it is not everywhere in this country that there is room or chance for the field to spread out and jump them anywhere and everywhere. It is no place for the steed which wants to have them at speed all the time, and with which his jockey knows he can come to terms in the big enclosure into which he lands before the way out into the next big ocean of grass has to be found. In the old times, those who followed the tawny-coated hunt throughout its peregrinations westward must have had a wonderful experience before they arrived finally at the Fitzhardinge (Berkeley) country, with its large supply of things called "reans," sometimes—and perhaps more appropriately—spelt "Rhines," for they look like young rivers and provide plenty of work for the "wreckers," who guarantee to get a horse out of their cold depths—at a price.

For a two days a week and one occasional—but rather frequent—bye, the O.B.H. has quite as big a working pack as is necessary, with between twenty-eight and thirty couples, and as they all look like their work—and do it, which is more—a feather in the cap of the hard-working Jim Halliday, the K.H., all is well. It is a country in which nose is the first essential, for, in sharp contrast to their distinguished next-door neighbours, the Whaddon, who own one of the best scenting countries in all England, the major part of the O.B.H. is what we may call difficult—that is to say, hounds have a lot more to do than find their fox. These flinty ploughs and big woodlands, in which sometimes a good part of the battle is waged, do not carry a great scent. The grass in the Aylesbury Vale is, of course, as good as anything the Whaddon have, and hounds can "hum" along if there is any sort of contribution from the weather god. As to the rest, it has got to be a bit more than damp for it to be at its best. Most huntsmen can catch foxes when hounds can pretty nearly hunt themselves, but it is another story when the "traveller" leaves very little evidence of the path he has taken.

Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, the Master, and Halliday have got these hounds pretty level, and, as they usually have a mixed pack out, this is very necessary. The type they go for is about a 23½in. to 24in. dog and the bitches about an inch less. Gallant, the winning dog of this season's Puppy Show, is 24ins., and he



Frank Griggs. TALISMAN.

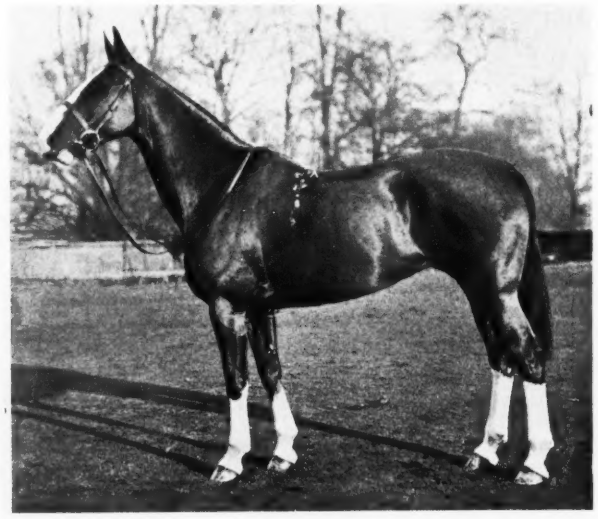


FAIRY *Copyright.*

is a particularly nicely balanced young dog, with the best of neck and shoulders on him, bone that carries all the way down, and his hocks right under him. He is by Glazier (1926), one of the O.B.H., who was by the Milton (Fitzwilliam) Glazier (1922). He beats the one the judges put second, Plunder, who is by Talisman (1924), all ways, excepting in bone. The third dog, Streamer, is one in which I am much interested, because he is by a hound I know pretty well—the Old Berks Streamer (1926), a beautiful hound about which I feel I must break away, because he has done so much in the Old Berks kennel. Old Berks Streamer (1926) is by their Stormer (1923), by Lord Bathurst's Victor (1919), and his lordship—who, as the foxhound breeding world knows well, is very particular—liked Stormer so much that he sent to him at least twice to my knowledge. In this connection another young dog I saw was Nobbler, by Old Berks Nobbler (1925), and though he is not at present as furnished as he might be, he is the right stuff, for he has a line back to Vagabond (1913), a hound which has had a great deal to do with making the Old Berks the excellent pack they are. Vagabond undoubtedly put the ribs on the Old Berks. Old Berks Nobbler (1925) is by North Shropshire Conqueror (1917), who has a line back to Vagabond and sired Old Berks Chanter (1923), Nogo (1924) and Nestor and Nobbler (1925). I think I can go as far as saying that the Old Berks have not been able to go wrong with any of their Vagabond and Gamester hounds. Talisman (1924), who sired Plunder,



WEXFORD.



NELLIE.



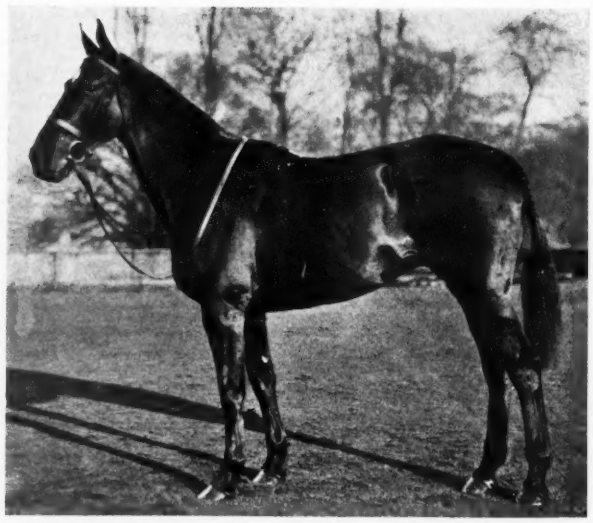
SHARDELOES.



PAVLOVA.



Frank Griggs. PARK ISLAND.



HOLMES. *Copyright.*

the second dog, and also Virtue, the winning bitch, has done them very well, and the kennel is pretty full of his good deeds. He is by the North Shropshire Raftsman (1920), who was an own brother to that peerless bitch Rally (1920), the Peterborough champion; and Talisman's dam Tally (1920) is by Old Berks Vagabond (1913), so that the good stuff is there all right, and I should think this nick could hardly help being right. Talisman is a good-looking old dog, and a good foxhound to boot. Tapster (1925) is another of their stallion hounds who has done them well. His dam, Tactic (1921), is by the Whaddon Tapster, the hound which has had such a predominating influence in that kennel. The short story about the Whaddon Tapster is: "Ask Bodington!" I was interested in a Quorn-bred bitch, Rapture(1925), as she is by Quorn Beresford (1922) out of their Relish (1922), the dam of that beautiful thing, Wonderful, who is as like her mother as possible. Rosemary (1925), a bitch which came with Rapture, is by the Quorn Safeguard (1920), and is far better in front than her famous sire, but she falls away behind. Some of the hounds which are doing a real job of work in the field are some half-Welsh bitches; they are all nearly white: Gayless (1925) and Caroline (1926) and her sister Cautious, both by Old Berks Wiseman (1920) out of Mr. David Davies' Claribel (1923), are some of them. Caroline has as good a nose as anything in England or Wales, and I saw her having to use it quite recently. There is no space to "draw" all of these hounds, but it would not round off the story properly if mention were not made of Tarquin (1928), a really good young hound and one of the outstanding successes of Talisman (1924), the dog about which I have spoken, and Tariff, his litter sister, is a very smart little bitch, but the dog, I think, beats her. Tarquin and Tariff were first in their year. He is better behind the saddle than she is, and equally good in front. Two of Rambler's (1924)—Rally's brother—successes are Fairy and Fairmaid (1928), and Cheery (1928), another Rambler, was walked by Lady Chesham, who did so much for the Hunt during the War and still does so. I think I liked Cheery the best of their 1928 bitches.

The pictures on page 44 of the Hunt horses give a very fair idea of the stamp which is required. Holmes is a very high-class horse indeed: the winner of Point-to-Points, and one of which we may hear a bit later when the National Hunt 'Chase comes round. Major Hugh Wilson, who is the Hunt secretary, has won on this horse, and will ride him in his engagements this year. Park Island, as his picture shows, is a really good type of hunter, and he is just as good as he looks. Pavlova is one of Major Wilson's, and of the kind which no fence will defeat. She has never been known to turn her head. Shardeloes is a very nice quality horse indeed, and is appropriately named after the Master's seat. Nellie is a chestnut mare which Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake rides. The short-tailed horse, Wexford, is a great crony of Jim Halliday's, the kennel huntsman. He is as clever as that bay horse Wilson, the late huntsman of the Quorn, used to ride, and of whom it was said he would jump a fence and stop in his own length at word of command. Wexford is just such another one. He will either creep or fly, as the occasion may demand. He is just the horse for the cramped parts of this country, and is a really safe conveyance. As will be seen, he is up to plenty of weight, and even in the heaviest weather in the Old Berkeley country no day is too long for him and no going too deep. HARBOROUGH.

ENGLISH XVII CENTURY ARCHITECTS

The Architecture of Sir Roger Pratt, by R. T. Gunther, (Privately printed, £1 11s. 6d.)

Inigo Jones, by J. Alfred Gotch (Methuen, 12s. 6d.).

Designs by Inigo Jones for Masques and Plays. (Walpole Society Vol. XII.)

AS regards our architects, the biographical field has not even yet been adequately tilled. Superficial and faulty has been the treatment not merely of seventeenth century John Smithson, Inigo Jones, John Webb, Roger Pratt and Hugh May, but also of the whole Burlingtonian group in the first half of the eighteenth century, and of such prominent men as James Wyatt and Henry Holland in the second half.

COUNTRY LIFE, indeed, has done something to shed light on the lives and deeds of many of them, and has published considered and reliable volumes on John Vanbrugh and Robert Adam.

There is still, however, much work to be done—work of an arduous kind, for the pathway of would-be biographers is not well marked. Material seldom lies along the open way, but needs ferreting out of underground lairs. Even then the result is generally meagre, for only quite exceptionally is there a lucky find. Some years ago, however, there came to light a whole set of manuscript notebooks of Sir Roger Pratt. They have been printed by Dr. Gunther, and will be found to let much light into the character and achievements of a previously ignored man.

Very different is the case of Inigo Jones. A full and truthful appreciation of him has been rendered difficult by too little attention having been accorded to him during his lifetime and too much three quarters of a century after his death. The result was that, in the absence of easily obtained data, tradition was accepted as fact, and much architectural work, either fully accomplished or only designed, was loosely attributed to him and continued to be so even when his life was written in the *Dictionary of Architecture*, half a century ago, and in the *Dictionary of National Biography* a decade or so later. For instance, in the latter we read of the period 1620-30 that "Jones was throughout this period busily occupied in architectural work." Yet the only instance of it that this biographer can mention is the Water Gate of York House, where he admits that the house itself was altered for the Duke of Buckingham not by Jones, but by Gerbier.

In both publications long lists of buildings are given as being certainly or possibly attributable to Jones, although not a scrap of reliable evidence has ever been found to confirm such attribution. For some years past, however, Mr. Gotch has been diligently seeking to multiply the facts and establish the truth as to Jones' architectural position and output. What he has found he has set out and co-ordinated in his volume *Inigo Jones*. What he has found, however, does not amount to much, and a great deal remains obscure and indefinite. Research, however, has undoubtedly stripped him of much architectural output for which he had been given credit. He thus runs the risk of some belittlement. Yet to lessen his high place in the front rank of our architectural luminaries would be entirely wrong. If his buildings were rather few, his influence was very great. He had not Wren's opportunities, but he was the pioneer who tilled the ground on which Wren and others afterwards grew the crop.

What we know of his early life is largely derived from publications printed after his death in 1652 by his assistant and kinsman, John Webb, who calls him "the Vitruvius of his Age." Although Webb compiled *Stonehenge Restored* from "Some Few Indigested Notes" left by Inigo Jones, he makes him speak in the first person and say: "Being naturally inclined in my younger years to studying the arts of design, I passed into foreign parts . . . and returning to my native country, I applied my mind more particularly to architecture." Yet, reviewing all the known facts, Mr. Gotch concludes that architecture was not the "art of design" that most fully absorbed his time or even his interest, but that he "was known as an ingenious designer of masques years before he accomplished anything great in architecture," and that, even after he became Surveyor of His Majesty's Works and acted as architect of such Royal buildings as were erected or intended, his love of pictorial art and all stage mechanism found ample scope in the succession of elaborately staged masques that were represented at Court. The first of these that he staged was the "Masque of Blackness," produced in 1605, when he was thirty-two years old, and, except that in 1603 he was called "Henygo Jones picture maker," we have really no contemporary information as to his doings before that date. After his death Webb accounts for the years before 1605 by saying that he spent much time in Venice and was sent for thence by Christian IV of Denmark, who "first engrossed him to himself." Christian, when he ended his minority in 1597, "expended his energy in building in which he had developed so great an interest," as Mr. Gade tells us in his recently published history of this king. Yet nowhere is Inigo Jones mentioned in reference to the building of the palaces of Fredericksborg and Rosenborg, where the names of such designers and master builders as Stenwinkel and Freiberg are mentioned and the buildings themselves are examples of Flemish and not of Italian Renaissance. "A Danish gentleman," quoted by Mr. Gotch as saying "Your great architect left nothing to my country but the fame of his presence," appears to have summed up the matter correctly.

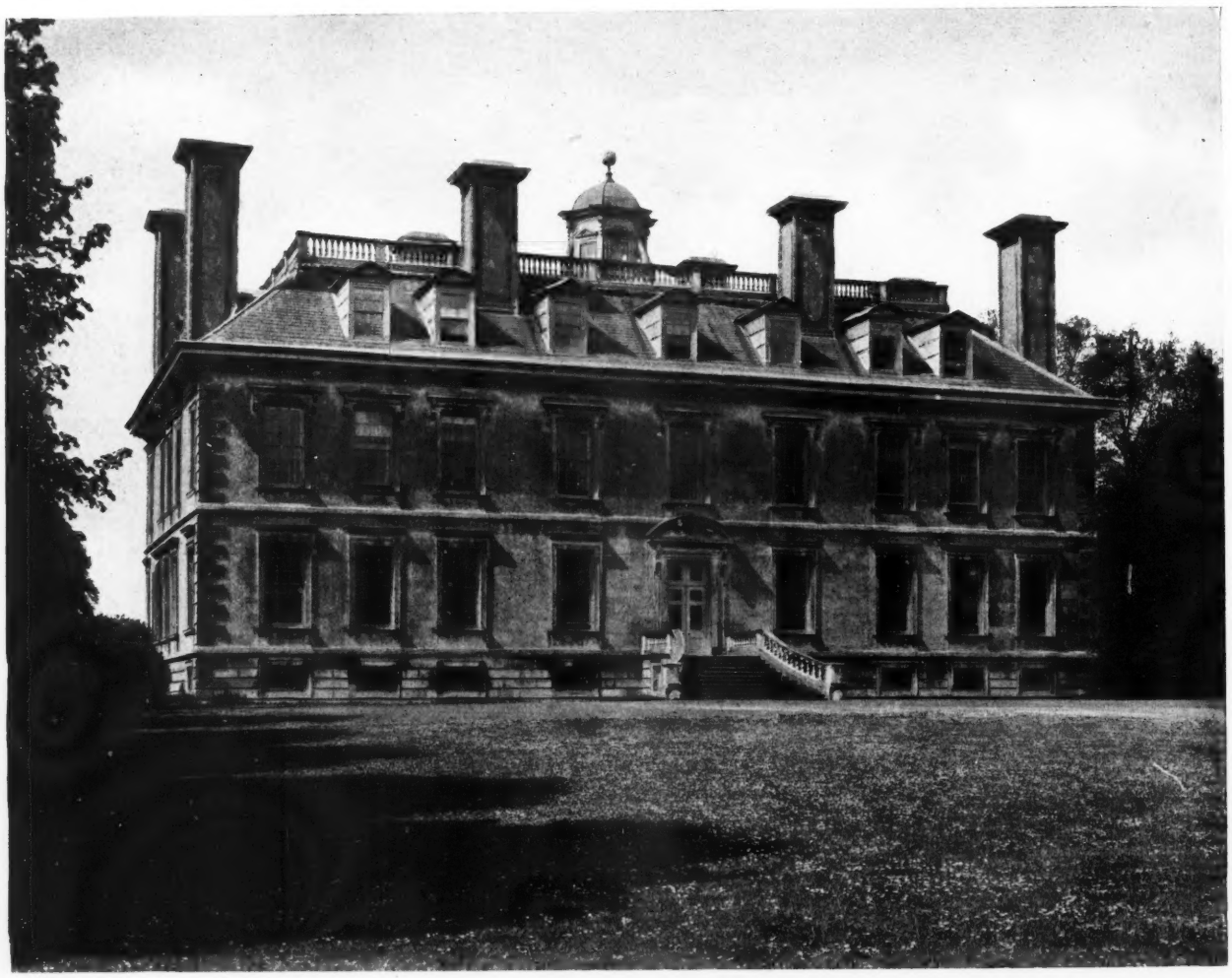
Inigo Jones was Surveyor to Prince Henry from 1611 until the prince's death in November, 1612. Then he was given the reversion of the Surveyorship of the King's Works after Simon Basil's death. Awaiting this event, he returned to Italy, where he remained until the beginning of 1615, and was, therefore, at hand to take up the duties of the Surveyorship on Basil's death in the following November. Unlike his brother-in-law Christian, James I had no great building zest: but in 1617 the Queen's House at Greenwich was begun by Inigo Jones, and two years later the destruction of the old Whitehall Banqueting House by fire gave him the opportunity of erecting in its place the first building in England in the complete classical Renaissance manner. Until Mr. Gotch first gave us the results of his careful investigations, it was universally agreed that the Banqueting House was designed by Inigo Jones as part of a great classical palace and that his were all the drawings that have come down to us for this scheme, in which the Banqueting House appears as part of one side of one of the courts.

The absence of all contemporary allusion to James or Charles instructing Jones to make any such designs, added to Webb's express declaration that it was he who made the first drawings while in attendance on Charles I at Hampton Court and the Isle of Wight, when that monarch was already in the hands of

the Puritan Army, while the second set is dated 1661, suggests that Inigo Jones was not their author. All drawings, both by himself and others, that were in Inigo Jones' possession at his death passed to Webb, and, together with Webb's own, were sold, some thirty or forty years after his death in 1669 by his son's widow. The chief purchasers were Lord Burlington, Dr. Clarke and William Emmett. With one accord they eliminated Webb entirely and called them—and especially those of the palace—by Inigo Jones. As such the palace appears in Kent's *Designs of Inigo Jones*, published in 1727, and in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*, published a few years earlier. Mr. Gotch has not only studied the three collections separately, but also together from photographic reproductions, and tells us that "Ample time could now be spent in deciphering the writing and in examining and classifying the drawings, with results that were not only interesting but surprising." A well founded conclusion is thus reached that architectural drawings by Inigo Jones' own hand are comparatively few, those by Webb many. But the latter, whether drawn before or after Inigo Jones' death, may well have been inspired, when not actually directed, by him. Is not that almost implied by Webb's strongly expressed admiration of his master?

If Inigo Jones' architectural drawings are limited in number, his sketches for the scenery and dresses of masques are very many. Their quality and his masterly, if rapid, delineation of the human figure fully appear in the *Designs by Inigo Jones for Masques and Plays* which forms the twelfth volume of the Walpole Society's interesting publications. His art was clearly learnt in Italy, where, as regards stagecraft, he will have learnt much from Alfonso and Giulio Parigi, scenic artists to the Medicis. His mastery over the human figure, however, will have been derived from the whole school of Italian artists, who had reached the full baroque development of giving extreme bodily and emotional realism to the human figure and also translated its curves and movement into architectural forms. That Inigo Jones caught their spirit in his human portrayals is evident from a glance of the colour drawing of "A Page like a Fiery Spirit," which is reproduced as the frontispiece of the Walpole volume. The perfect pose of the figure and the fine finish of such details as the hands are accompanied by an effect of whirlwind action. In architecture, however, his northern spirit proved a wholesome stay against the baroque excesses that were already rife in the Italy of 1615, when, in a note in his sketch-book, he decides that many of the "composed ornaments" favoured by the followers of Michelangelo, however right they may be in garden loggias, "do not well in sollid Architecture," where the enrichments should be "sollid, proporsionable according to the rulles, masculine and unaffected." Such qualities we find both in what we know was his own work and also in what may have been so—such, for instance, as at Stoke Bruern and the screen of Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire, in Lees Court and Chevening in Kent. Thus also was architecture treated by those who, in his lifetime, were directly under his influence, such as Webb and Pratt. The latter's notebooks reveal the fact that, although it was probable that Inigo Jones was consulted and may have expressed views and given ideas as to Coleshill, yet it is to Pratt that we owe that early masterpiece of our Late Renaissance style.

Born in 1620, Pratt spent six years in Italy and France, and, after his return to England in 1649, was entrusted by his relative, Sir George Pratt, with the erection of his new house at Coleshill. All the details of what he did there are mentioned in his notes, although an eighteenth century tablet, set up under Burlingtonian influence, attributes the whole to Inigo Jones. After the Restoration, Roger Pratt, with Hugh May, is a commissioner for repairing St. Paul's and, after the Fire of 1666, for re-building London. But, as he inherited a large estate and gave up the practice of architecture in 1667, it was his fellow-commissioner, "Dr. Renne"—whom he evidently deemed a bit of an upstart—who completely took the stage. For a few years, however, Pratt was—even more than Webb and May—the favoured country seat architect, for Clarendon House, set with its gardens in the open land at the top of St. James's Street, had rural rather than urban characteristics. Built between 1664 and 1666, Evelyn called it "without hyperbole, the best contrived, most useful graceful magnificent house in England." It and Horseheath Hall in Cambridgeshire (illustrated in *Vitruvius Britannicus*) have long since disappeared, while Kingston Lacey in Dorset was re-constructed, with sad results, by Sir Charles Barry in the nineteenth century. Coleshill, however, remains to us, scarcely altered, as a standing proof of Pratt's mastery of his art. Broad views based, as in the case of Inigo Jones, on an extended study of French and Italian architectural books and buildings, joined to the most minute attention to all the details of the building craft, were his characteristics as revealed by his notebooks, for the publication of which Dr. Gunther undoubtedly earns the gratitude of all who are interested in the history of English architecture. H. AVRAY TIPPING.



COLESHILL HOUSE: THE EAST OR ENTRANCE FRONT.
(From "English Homes, Period IV," Vol. I.)

Selected Poems, by W. B. Yeats. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

FORTY years of poetry have gone to the making of this volume, which is an essence distilled from many volumes. "Crossways" and "The Wanderings of Usheen" belong to 1889, "The Tower" to 1928. Useless for Mr. Yeats to cry (which he did as long ago as 1893):

> "Have you not heard that our hearts are old,
> That you call in birds, in wind on the hill,
> In shaken boughs, in tide on the shore?
> O sweet everlasting Voices, be still."

His voices may torment him, hag-ride him—since—

> "only an aching heart
> Conceives a changeless work of art—"

but they will never be still. Quite recently how nobly they sounded—and revealed their secret—in "Sailing to Byzantium":

> "An aged man is but a paltry thing,
> A tattered coat upon a stick, unless
> Soul clap its hands and sing, and louder sing
> For every tatter in its mortal dress."

Equally recent is "The Wheel," mournfully yet magically turning, and the magnificent extracts from "Œdipus at Colonus":

> "Never to have lived is best, ancient writers say;
> Never to have drawn the breath of life, never to have looked into the eye of day;
> The second best's a gay goodnight and quickly turn away."

What memories of our first delight in reading them come to us with the names of the earlier poems. If we had to choose one jewel out of the poet's crown, which would it be?—"Down in the Salley Gardens" or "When You are Old," "The Fiddler of Dooney" or "To an Isle in the Water," the burning beauty of "Easter, 1916," the two adorable "Songs of a Fool," or the "Innisfree" that cannot be killed even by its swarms of indiscriminate lovers? For one reader, they would all have to go in favour of "The Folly of being Comforted," that poem revealing love at its starriest because love only strengthened by the years:

> "Time can but make her beauty over again:
> Because of that great nobleness of hers
> The fire that stirs about her, when she stirs
> Burns but more clearly. O she had not these ways,
> When all the wild summer was in her gaze."

However, heaven be praised, there is no need to choose! Here they all are, and all who love poetry will feel the need to possess this volume which contains them so compactly. V. H. F.

Nelson, by C. S. Forrester. (The Bodley Head, 12s. 6d. net.)

ANY new and sincere study of one of the greatest personalities of our race is to be welcomed, and while Mr. C. S. Forrester's work can hardly be said to throw much new light on the circumstances of Nelson's career, it is to a certain extent treated from a new angle, and is therefore worthy of a place on the bookshelf. That is to say, the book is neither a trenchant criticism nor a fulsome eulogy, as so many such volumes are, nor does it set forth a truly romantic life in the sickeningly romantic manner of certain modern writers, but it is illuminated with a really painstaking effort to get justly, in the light of access to the latest Nelsonian papers, a comprehensive survey of his motives, actions and character both as a seaman and an individual. In doing so Mr. Forrester arrives at a very good concise review of the whole of naval activities in Nelson's day, and a fair estimate of the tactics, limitations and potentialities of the great fleets of wooden ships, at mercy of only wind for motive power, of press-gang and prison sweepings for main crew, of such difficulty of communication as to be almost incredible, and of the crippling of action by order of an Admiralty under the thumb of changing governments; in which latter point alone can parallel be drawn with modern times. Mr. Forrester does indeed attempt to draw such parallels with fleet actions in the late War, and these interspersed comments are not uninteresting, though one does not feel that the author is entirely at home in these matters. Nelson's private life, which was for a time so inextricably mixed up with his public career, is dealt with tactfully and sympathetically, and the estimate both of his and Lady Hamilton's character is fair deduction from the letters, despatches and papers available; but, perhaps, Mr. Forrester does not quite allow for the flamboyance of letter-writing which characterised the times. Emma Hamilton recedes to what is, probably, her true position, for she, too, was a product of her period. Throughout, the author gives, rightly, full measure to that indefinable entity which was the personality of Nelson, and by which he affected all with whom he came in contact—that personality which transformed the fleet from a mere unit of ships with independent, often quarrelsome and jealous captains into the band of brothers, with its battle-winning potentiality.

Altogether it is a good book for those who have never had leisure or opportunity to wade through Harris Nicolas's weighty volumes or who are irritated by Southey's sentimental and inaccurate twaddle, to quote only two of the classics on the subject, a subject which remains an ever-fascinating one for any age, since Nelson was, above all, an intensely human man. The book is well written and readable on every page. S. C.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ITALIAN PAINTING, by Sir Charles Holmes (Cassell, 10s. 6d.); GROWTH AND TROPIC MOVEMENTS OF PLANTS, by Sir Jagadis Bose (Longman's, 21s.). *Fiction.*—TARRED WITH THE SAME BRUSH, by Le Comte de Janze (Duckworth, 6s.); TALES OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF SAINT FRANCIS, by Shaw Desmond (Richards and Toulmin, 7s. 6d.); THE METHODIST FAUN, by Anne Parrish (Benn, 7s. 6d.); THE HUNDRED DAYS, by Talbot Mundy (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.).

AT THE THEATRE

CONCERNING PANTOMIMES

JANUARY is the month of the ever-recurring question: "What shall we take the children to?" Personally, I believe that what the elders really say to themselves is, "What shall the children take us to?" and then proceed to decide that another visit to "Dear Love" or "Follow Through" wouldn't do them any harm. But is that quite fair to the kids? Then there is another type of entertainment to which parents sedulously take their young—I mean plays written ostensibly for children. Now, I have always heard the very highest reports of such plays as "The Windmill Man" and "Where the Rainbow Ends," entertainments which are with us again this season. I have never heard anybody who has not been ecstatic in praise of these productions, all of which I have contrived, with the assistance of a certain amount of luck, never to have seen. Let me repeat that I have no doubt that all these shows are splendid. I can only say that when I was a child children's plays bored me stiff and that I have avoided them ever since. But let me add that I have always adored pantomimes, still adore them, and intend to go on doing so as long as there are any left to adore. There are three pantomimes in the West End this Christmas—"The Sleeping Beauty" at Drury Lane, "Puss in Boots" at the Lyceum, and "The Babes in the Wood" at the Scala. If a personal detail be permitted here, I should like to say that I spent my childhood in Manchester, a town which was always celebrated for its Christmas pantomimes. Every year, early in the month of December, the hoardings would blazon forth with burning legends of Gorgeous Pantomimes, Dazzling Spectacles, Stupendous Successes. At one theatre you elected for Exquisite Scenery and Brilliant Costumes; at another for Fun Faster and Furiouser than Ever Before.

> And if your father was awfully rich
> He would take you to both, or else he would not—
> I cannot be positive which!

as Mr. Belloc might have said. For me, as a boy, there was no torment so exquisite as the choice between two pantomimes, it being in those days an unheard-of thing for a properly brought-up child to be taken to more than one. What stabs of agony when you had made your choice and were finally there, and first a quarter of the wonderful night, and then half, began to slip all too relentlessly away! And the last hour of that earthly Paradise when, like a wise old man nearing his last days of spending, you threw away the minutes with both hands and lived only for the seconds! And the heart-ache when the curtain fell on the most spanking prince and the most entrancing girl who ever danced through tribulation in satin shoes! I forget what golden harridan it was who peopled my dreams between the ages of seven and twelve. I forget what little lady in doublet of sage green held my heart against all comers during the same period. I only know that when, at my first Shakespearean play, I beheld some actress of repute as the woodland Rosalind she seemed but the poorest patch upon my little green lady of the pantomime. In Manchester we were particularly favoured because many comedians who were afterwards to become great successes in London chose Manchester for their 'prentice-ground. I can remember the delicious Robinson Crusoe of Vesta Tilley, and how, in the scene of the stockade, she doffed goat-skin for a moment to tell us how "All of Us Played the Game." In this same pantomime this idol sang "Down at Happy Hampton" in a fawn melton overcoat, brown bowler and whangee cane, and "By the Sad Sea Waves" in a dinner jacket, red silk handkerchief and straw hat:

> From the sad sea waves back to business in the morning,
> From the sad sea waves to his fifteen bob a week;
> In a cookshop he goes dashing.
> Who should bring his plate of hash in
> But the girl he had been mashing
> By the sad sea waves!

Eheu fugaces! Does this great little artist really think that in "Lady De Frece" we can ever forget Vesta Tilley? I remember Little Tich in a pantomime with the three Sisters Levey who gave a song of which the chorus went as follows:

> Sporting, sporting,
> Is a jolly sight better than courting;
> We don't care about mashing the millionaires.
> When we go out the people shout:
> "There they go without a doubt,
> One, two, three, bang!
> Jolly fine sporting girls!"

As poetry, perhaps, the lines are not much. But you should have seen the sisters in their check knickers, trilby hats, and each carrying a rifle—I am sure it was a rifle—under her arm. I can remember early appearances in pantomime of Eugene Stratton, who sang and danced those coon songs of his with a melancholy lilt and grace which the whole continent of America has never been able to repeat. George Robey was famous with us long, long before London took him to her heart; and I can remember one magnificent year in which he was supported in the person of the second comedian by an actor, then totally unknown, of the name of George Graves. That year lingers in my mind like some famous year for claret. It seemed to me that the two comedians cracked vintage jokes and that the wit had a bouquet of its own which has never since been repeated. G. P. Huntley, Ada Reeve, Queenie Leighton, Wilkie Bard, Malcolm Scott and hosts of other celebrities made their earliest appearances and their fame with us in Manchester. So I am sure that it used to be true in the pantomime world that what Manchester thinks to-day the rest of England thinks about ten years later. I make no claim for the pre-eminence of that city to-day. The Princes Theatre has turned to musical comedy, and the Theatre Royal, once proudly known as the home of pantomime, has sunk to the very lowest abyss of theatrical melancholy—the picture-palace.

And now for a few words about the duties of the Principal Boy. According to tradition, the Principal Boy shall be a harridan infamously opulent, over-caparisoned, over-plumed. "Down the pink champaign of her chops"—to quote a Georgian poet—"the ostrich feather, monstrous, droops." The Principal Girl shall be a dream of inanity, the still unravished bride of all that's dashing, yet handy with the pertness of Cockaigne. The Baron must be the very spectre of poverty; the Dame lachrymose as a widow, yet endowed with potential skittishness. The Ugly Sisters shall in their spare time be brokers' men; the Babes shall be like Sir James Barrie's darling little sillies who do not know what age or sex they are. Unforgettable as Principal Boys were Harriet Vernon, Ada Blanche, Marie Loftus and Maggie Duggan. Youngsters sometimes ask with wonder in their voice: "And did you then see Maggie plain?" In the mind's eye I see these Principal Boys as though it were but yesterday that they trod the boards, golden visions with their cockades and their diadems, modish riding-whips and jewelled garters. I loved them all, without distinction or faithfulness—captivated now by a bunch of lace pinned at the throat by a diamond the size of a pheasant's egg, now by an elegant phrase of the hand, now by a particularly handsome turn of the heel. About comedians there could be dispute: *tot homines quot* funny-bones! But Principal Boys were adorable in their own right. And now a change has come over them which it is hard to define—a leaning to circumspection is, perhaps, the nearest. At any rate, the Boys are less dashing. They have lost the art of slapping their thighs, and execute that spanking manœuvre—when, indeed, they do not omit it altogether—with diffidence. They have become introspective, sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought; and the last I encountered was positively morose.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

THE PLAYBILL

New Arrivals.

THE LAST ENEMY.—*Fortune.*

"The subject, being extended beyond the limits of human nature, admits of that sort of marvellous and surprising conduct which is rejected in other plays."—*Dryden, Preface to "Albion and Albanius."*

FRENCH LEAVE.—*Vaudeville.*

"The chief end of it is divertisement and delight."—*Dryden, Preface to "An Evening's Love."*

A WARM CORNER.—*Prince's.*

"Farce which consists principally of grimaces."—*Dryden, Preface to "An Evening's Love."*

Tried Favourites.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—*Kingsway.*

"A very merry, dancing, drinking,
Laughing, quaffing and unthinking time."
—*Dryden, "The Secular Masque."*

SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.—*Apollo.*

"Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft desire."—*Dryden, "Alexander's Feast."*

THE APPLE CART.—*Queen's.*

"His weighty sense
Flows in fit words and heavenly eloquence."
—*Dryden, "Absolom and Achitophel," Part I.*

CHARLEY'S AUNT.—*Daly's.*

"Rich with immortal dreams beyond the rest."—*Dryden, "Ode to the Memory of Mistress Anne Killigrew."*

THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.—*Haymarket.*

"Adoring crowds before her fall."—*Dryden, "Song to a Lady Going Out of the Town in the Spring."*

DEAR LOVE.—*Palace.*

"Its principal intention is to please hearing rather than gratify the understanding."—*Dryden, Preface to "Albion and Albanius."*

JOURNEY'S END.—*Prince of Wales's.*

"It should never arrive at its journey's end."—*Dryden, "Examen Poeticum."*

GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY has always been a self-conscious minx, never quite sure of herself, and apt to ape her cousins, the graphic arts, as in the days when we bleached a perfectly good bromide print, dabbed on it with a brush, and produced that muddy thing a bromoil. And how pleased we were with it, saying that here, at last, was the truly artistic photograph.

Bromoil and its kindred processes have lapsed from fashion, but the self-consciousness is still there, though exhibited in a different manner. It is particularly apparent in some of the illustrations of the book under review. This interesting volume (*Das Deutsche Lichtbild,* Robert and Bruno Schultz,) is the German Annual of Photography for 1930, and in it are reproduced over one hundred photographs by leading German workers. The thing which strikes the ordinary person, the mere Philistine, looking at these selected examples of Teutonic work, which the publisher tells us were chosen from 29,000 pictures (!), is the effort for effect, the self-conscious striving to catch attention. Here is a photograph of bundles of macaroni, next a record of piled-up boards, and, again, a study of tubs: all praiseworthy attempts at the rendering of light and shade, but, after all, of what value save as exercises in the use of the camera?

Yet, if these startling and eccentric efforts are the first to catch the attention, they are by no means representative of the whole, in which there are many sane and beautiful pictures. It is a relief to turn from subjects in which the man behind the camera seems to have been chiefly concerned with giving his audience "one in the eye," to these sane and sober photographs, to portraits which do not worry you by making you wonder what on earth they mean, to landscapes that are landscapes and, last but not least, to some uncommonly fine nature studies.

Here, so it seems to this writer, photography comes into her own, dropping poses and pretences, humbug and affectation, no longer pretending to be anything but what she is, namely, a charming and useful handmaid in the recording of form, feature and happening.

These pictures of birds, beasts, fishes, etc., show us what a high level the German naturalist field workers have attained. Turning from a study of piled-up boards, I let the pages fall open, and they did so at a photograph of a bittern at her nest, covering her young, but with her head raised and an eggshell in her beak. She had been caught in the act of tidying up the nest and casting away the empty eggshells from which her young had recently emerged. Perhaps the full value of that picture and the difficulty of obtaining it will only be apparent to field naturalists, for they alone can appreciate all the work that must have been involved in the taking of it.

On the opposite side to the bittern is another bird photograph, gulls out at sea—herring gulls, to be precise—swooping down upon the waves, and so full of life and spirit that one can almost hear them screaming as they swerve and turn with the light shimmering on white plumage and grey mantles.

There are many other interesting photographs in this interesting volume, for every phase of modern photography, in addition to the "bundles of macaroni" type, is illustrated, and well illustrated, too, from straightforward landscapes, portraits and nude studies, to such subjects as "Retina of the Human Eye" and "Seewölfe," a striking, if rather gruesome, fish study, or the frog, on page 111, enjoying the heartiest of good meals. Is it a lizard that is disappearing into its capacious maw? The pathetic hind feet just vanishing into the grinning mouth certainly look like those of some small reptile. Then, what of two animal portraits that face each other on pages 42 and 43, the resentful tiger glaring across at the placid sleeping hippopotamus, the former sullen and wrathful the latter so sleepy and contented? As a contrast in character and temperament these are striking studies. But perhaps one of the most amusing pictures is that of a "Tree-frog Hunting Its Prey," for it is so ridiculously like a stout little old gentleman with a nicely filled-out waistcoat looking round the luncheon table to see what he will have next!

Yes, these one and all show good, straight, excellent photography. They clearly depict the subject, and are free

from all self-consciousness and make-belief. But, if one must complain, it is that we have so few examples of field work placed before us. Some more pictures of the bittern at her nest type, or of the "Swamp Owl Striking Its Prey" kind (query: is the subject what we term a short-eared owl?), would help us to grasp more exactly the work being done by the German field naturalist, and to what extent the serious worker is using the camera as an aid to record his observations of wild life and of nature quite untrammelled by man.

The present writer has long held the opinion that one of the highest uses that the camera can be put to is that of recording animal behaviour, for with its help one can obtain an accurate representation of exactly what a bird

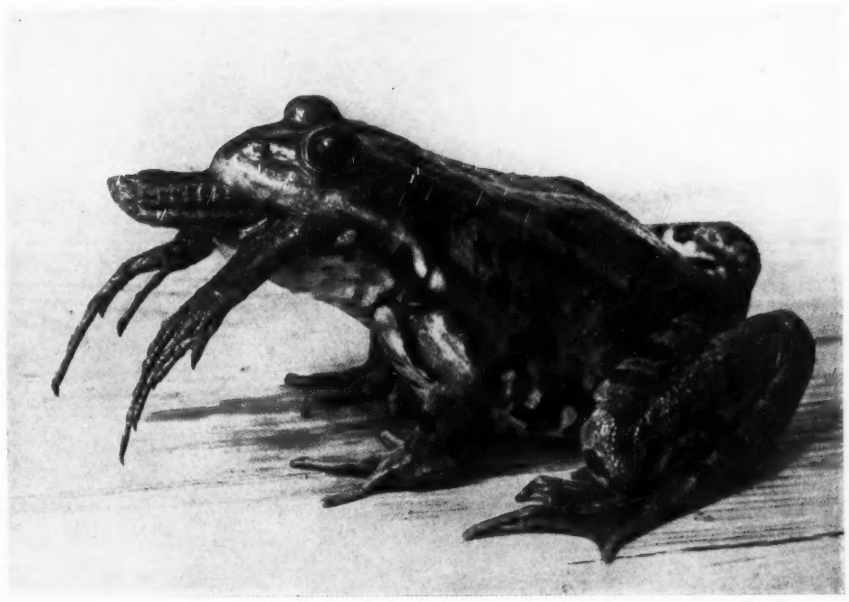


"TREE FROG HUNTING ITS PREY."

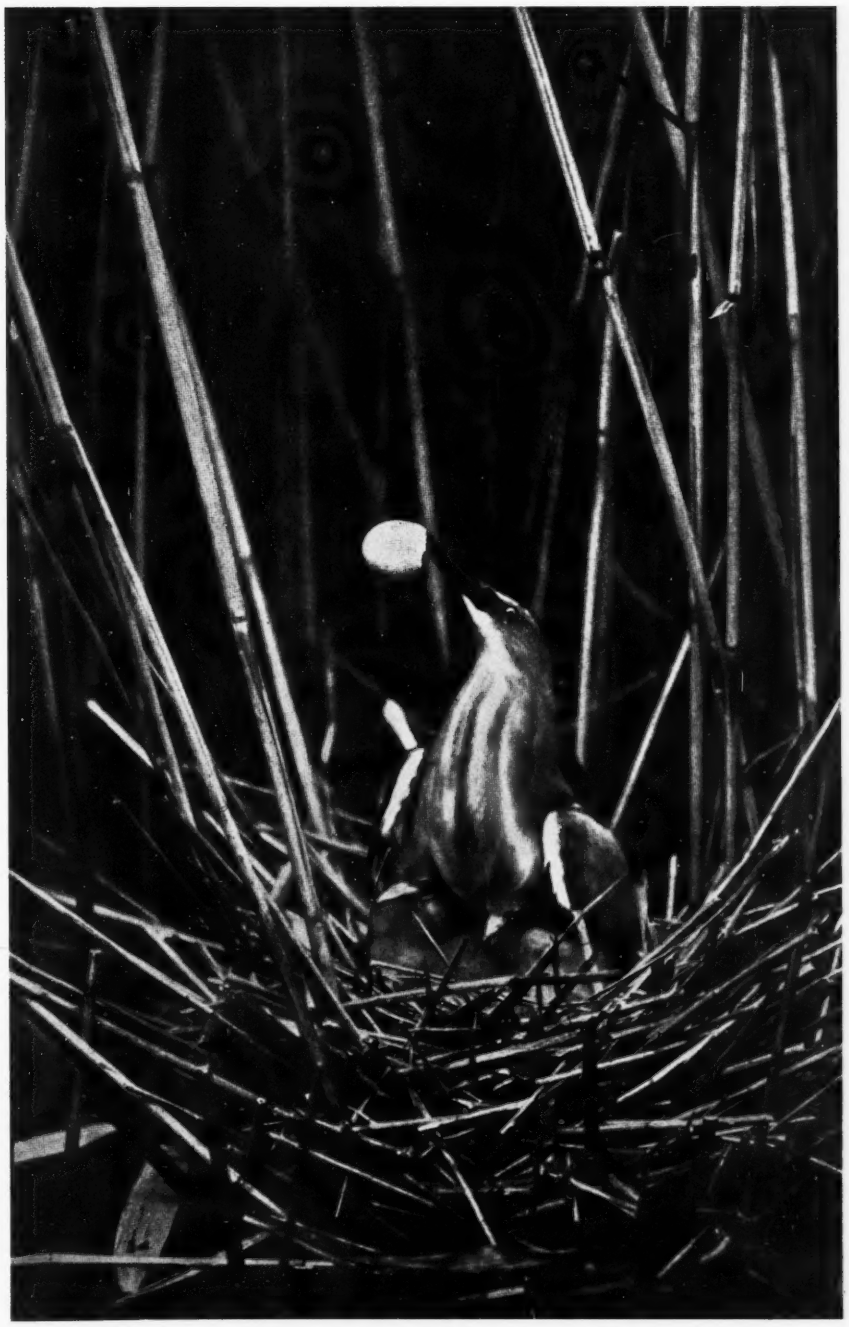
or beast did and how it did it, a record of greatest value to the student of wild life and comparative psychology. Unfortunately, *Das Deutsche Lichtbild* does not give us more than a hint or two as to what our neighbours are doing in this respect, nor to what extent they are using the camera as an aid to exact observation of birds and beasts. Nevertheless, when one looks again at the bittern picture and notes the eggshell held on high, one cannot doubt that its author must have many another snapshot of the bird at her nest, and could give us, if he would, a series showing many phases of her behaviour.

What we English naturalist photographers would like to see would be a German year book of natural history photography. Let those weird efforts with planks and macaroni have a year book to themselves if necessary, and let us see some of the fine efforts that could surely be brought forth, of birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes and insects, that would really illustrate German nature photography. This fine sample makes us anxious for more.

FRANCES PITT.



FROG SWALLOWING A LIZARD.



A BITTERN TIDIES HER NEST.

COVNTRY HOMES GARDENS OLD & NEW

BROUGHTON CASTLE—I.
OXFORDSHIRE.

The Seat of
LORD SAYE AND SELE.

The Castle still presents features of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is its fourteenth century history that this article narrates.

WHILE Plantagenets and Tudors reigned, the successive owners of the Broughton manor not unfrequently busied themselves with the fabric of their domicile. What we find of earliest date is definitely Edwardian in its features. The owner in 1405 obtained leave to crenellate. The dates 1554 and 1599, one in stone and the other in plaster, give us the time limits of a large transformation from Gothic to Early Renaissance styles. After that very little alteration has taken place, and the house is therefore a valuable epitome of our old-time domestic architecture.

Like Compton Wynyards, its neighbour over the Warwickshire border, Broughton lies low where water defences were readily contrived. But, unlike the former, which nestles in a cup-like formation amid high hills, the castle of the Lords Saye and Sele rises amid ample meads that are framed by modest acclivities. Only the ample timbering of the environment gives it seclusion, so that it is with some suddenness and surprise that one comes upon the great and picturesque group of church, castle and dependencies wholly wrought in fine ashlar. It is weather-worn and lichened, but nowhere decayed and amorphous, for handy quarries yielded an easily wrought yet most enduring material to the builders, as the neighbouring churches of Bloxham and Adderbury still proudly stand to testify. But that they could put the same noble designing and skilled craftsmanship into a domestic building the very considerable surviving details of the early fourteenth century work at Broughton is clear proof.

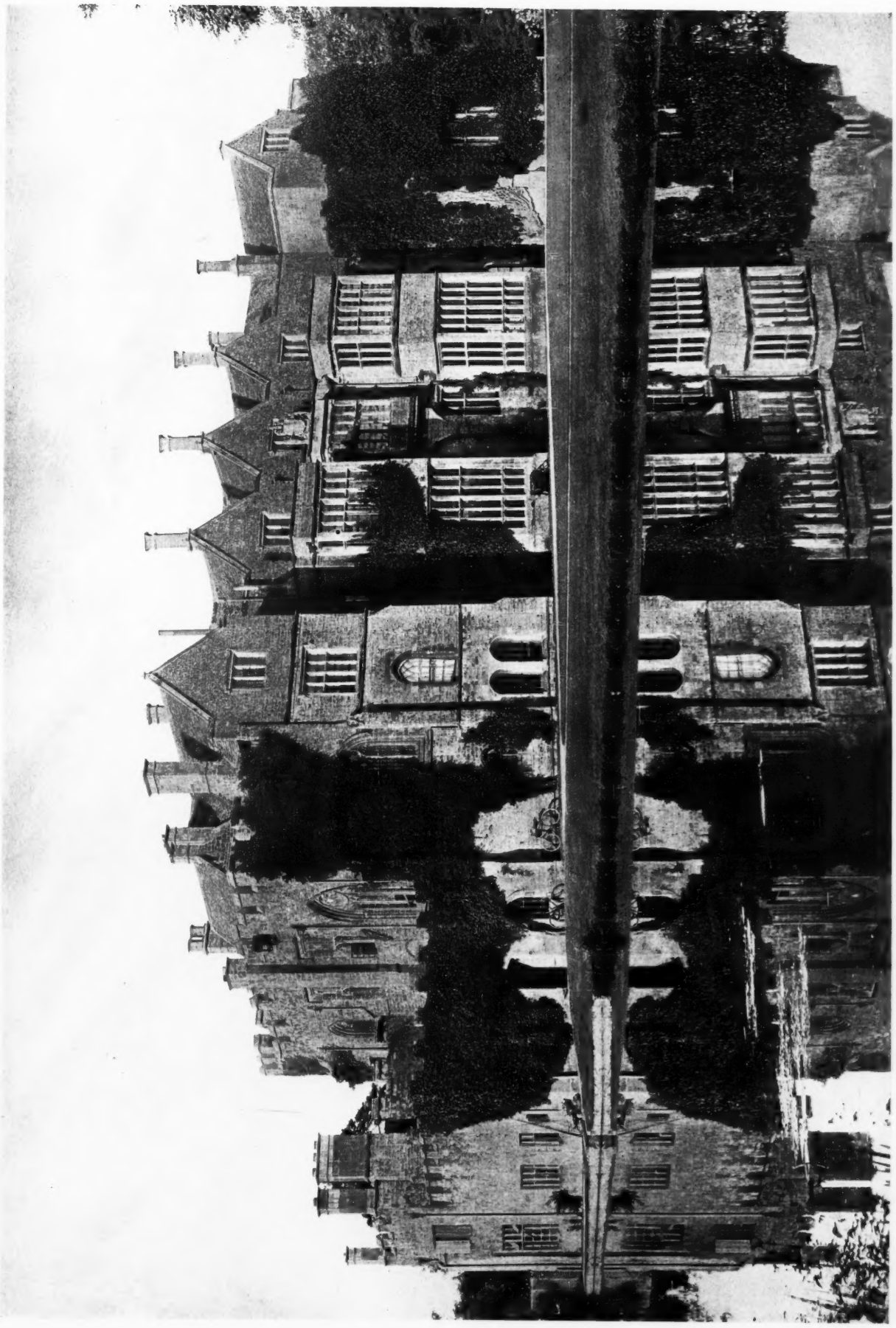
The licence to embattle, which, under the Plantagenets, the English landowners had to obtain from the Crown before they could " make strong with stone " their dwellings, generally marks the date of the whole, or at least the most important parts of the original structure. Not so at Broughton, where the architectural evidence dates much of the work as of the early part of the fourteenth century, whereas the licence to embattle was not granted till the beginning of the fifteenth.

The parish of Broughton lies some three miles south-west of Banbury town, and here, in Edwardian days, a family



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1.—THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER.
Sixteenth century alterations to an early fourteenth century fabric.



2.—FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

The Early Renaissance predominates over the Gothic original.

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Copyright. 3.—DECORATED AND PERPENDICULAR MEET ON THE EAST SIDE. "COUNTRY LIFE."

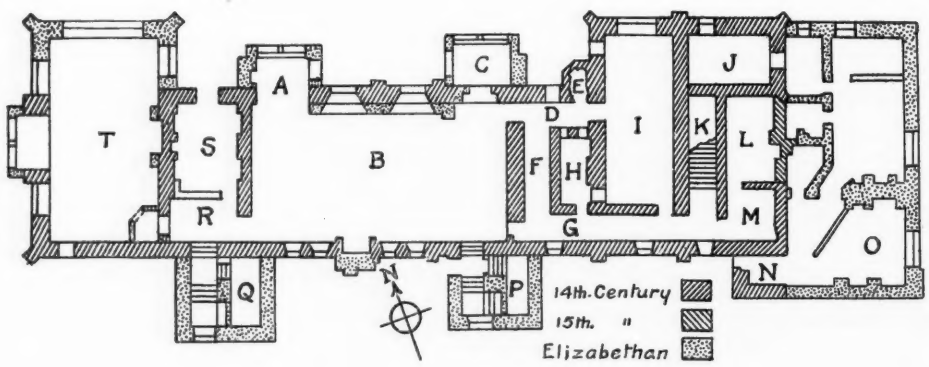
that took their surname from the place were lords of the manor. They must have been men of ample means and large views, for not only the manor house but also the church just over the moat is an examplar of our Decorated period—of the days when Edward I still reigned, or when his unsatisfactory son was permitting disorder to break out in the land where the father had controlled civil strife. At Deddington, near Broughton, we find the leading opposition barons snatching away to his death the King's favourite, Gaveston, in 1312, which will have been much about the date when the de Broughtons were engaged in the more peaceful and productive pursuit of building.

The late Sir William St. John Hope, addressing the members of the Archæological Institute in 1910, told them that :

> At the time the church was built the owner of the adjacent mansion was Sir John Broughton. He is responsible for the erection of the south aisle, which became practically the family chapel. He died in 1306 and was buried here in the multi-coloured recess in the south wall where his highly-painted cross-legged effigy lies.

This exceedingly fine example of an effigy set in a richly sculptured wall recess is seen in Fig. 15. It is, however, very much hidden by a later monument of decidedly less merit and without inscription to tell us what member of the subsequent family of owners it commemorates. Certainly it has within the canopy a panel with the arms and supporters of the Lords Saye and Sele, but the present owner of the title thinks it would be better away, as it somewhat mars the general effect of the aisle. But where to move it to is a problem. There is no position against a wall left for it within the church, and although probably composed of the same weather-enduring stone as the fabric of the church, it is a debatable point whether it were wise and proper to set it against the south exterior wall of the church tower, which offers a great extent of plain surface.

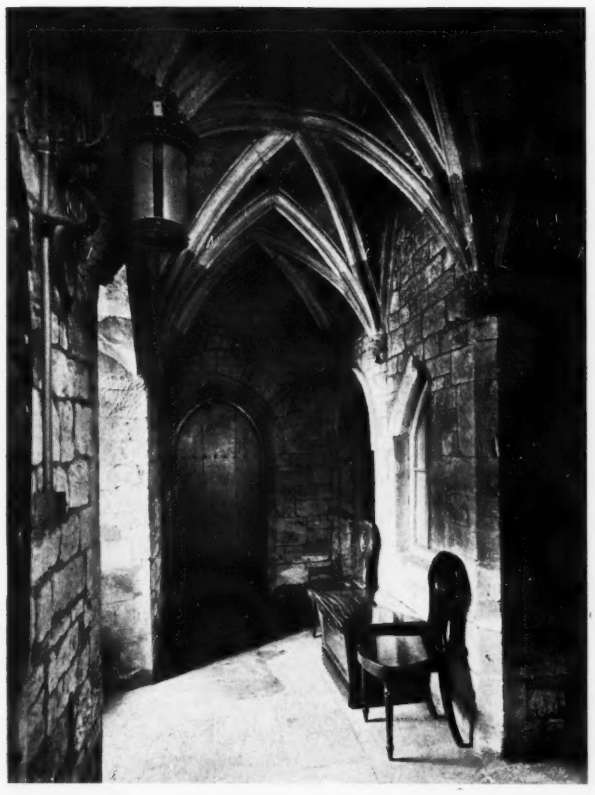
As seen in the illustration of the church (Fig. 14), the south aisle possesses two large windows of Sir John de Broughton's time, but a third one of later date. To the Perpendicular period also belong the small clerestory windows of the nave, the present roof of which was not put up until 1684. But, for the rest, the church remains almost unaltered in its fabric since the days of Sir John, and as its most notable features we may well select, at one end, the delightful and rare stone chancel screen and the great east window behind it (Fig. 17), and



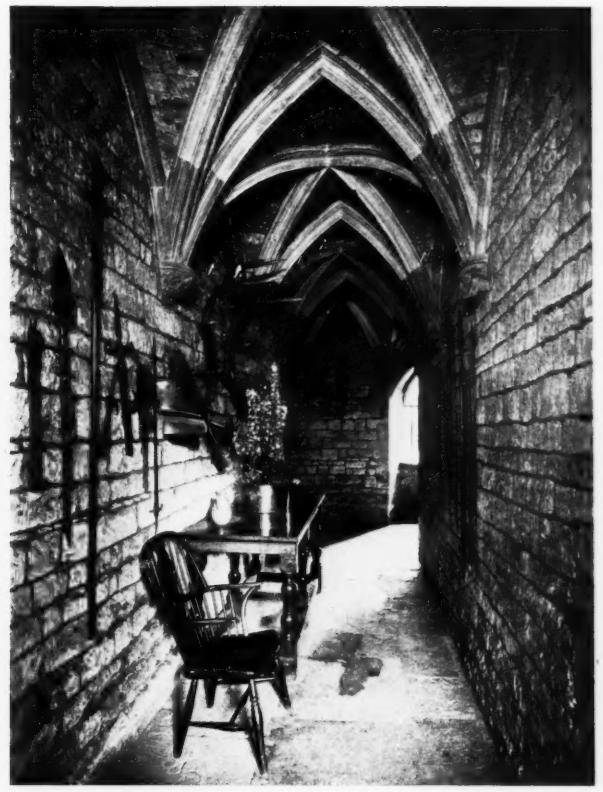
4.—PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR, DRAWN BY MR. HEATON COMYN.

A, *Main door in fourteenth, oriel in sixteenth century ;* B, *hall ;* C, *fourteenth century oriel, sixteenth century main door ;* D, *vaulted way, north arm ;* E, *newel stair to solar ;* F, *vaulted way, west arm ;* G, *vaulted way, south arm ;* H, *storeroom ;* I, *vaulted undercroft of solar ;* J, *undercroft of chapel ;* K, *stairway to chapel ;* L, *ground floor of fifteenth century addition ;* M, *fourteenth century tower ;* N, *garderobes ,* O, *sixteenth century kitchen and other offices ;* P *and* Q, *sixteenth century stairs ;* R *and* S, *site of fourteenth century offices, now sitting-rooms ;* T, *sixteenth century dining-room, now drawing-room.*

(*From the Archæological Journal*)



5.—THE NORTH RANGE OF THE VAULTED WAYS.

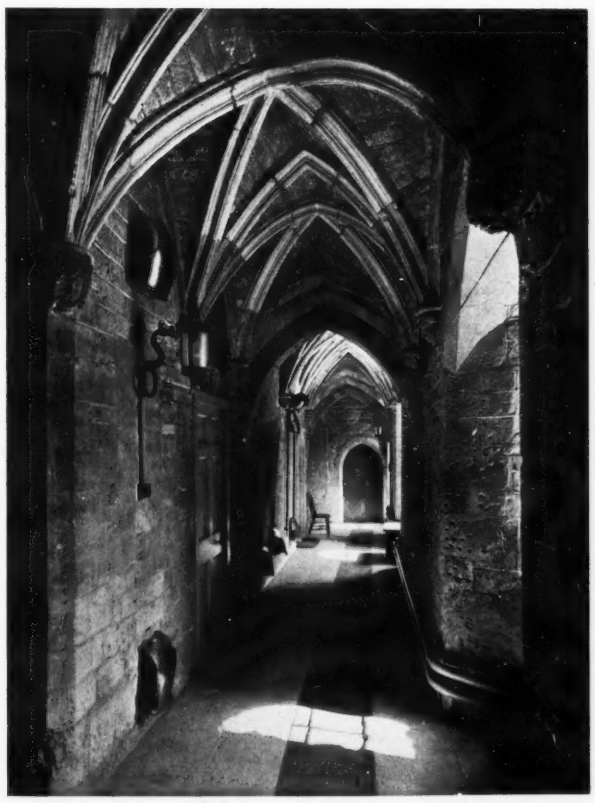


6.—THE WEST RANGE OF THE VAULTED WAYS.

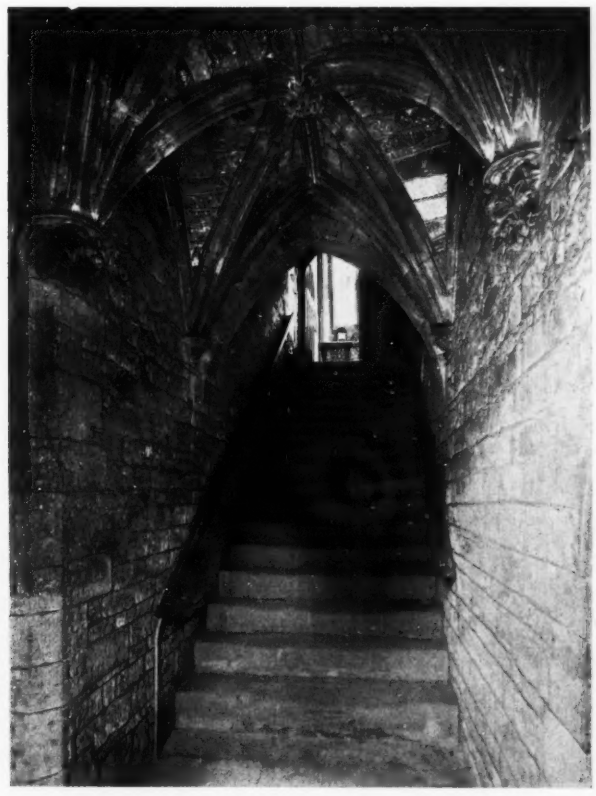
at the other end, the portal in the west wall of the tower (Fig. 18). A later feature in the chancel (Fig. 16) is the canopied recess and the tomb of Sir Thomas Wykeham and his wife. It is he who obtained the 1405 licence to crenellate.

Was the "adjacent mansion" that Sir W. Hope describes as owned by Sir John de Broughton the edifice of which we still find so much at the east end of the Castle? Perhaps it was, although there is no documentary evidence, and no architectural detail of such exact precision as to preclude the likelihood of the work having been done by his successor. The father, living in the old house, may have re-edified the church, and the son, succeeding in 1306, may have erected a new house. Little is known about them except that the father served Edward I overseas in 1297 and against the Scots in 1301, in which year he had a grant of free warren in his manors of Broughton and Newington.

What we have got are the very considerable remains of what Sir William Hope called "an exceptionally perfect example of a large early fourteenth century house, exhibiting several peculiarities of plan and structure with sixteenth-century alterations and additions." In this scheme of two periods only he includes the gate-house and what remains of the battlemented wall of enclosure. He makes no mention whatever of the licence to crenellate, which implies that the defensive qualities of the de Broughton manor house were so slight that Thomas Wykeham considered them as non-existent and had



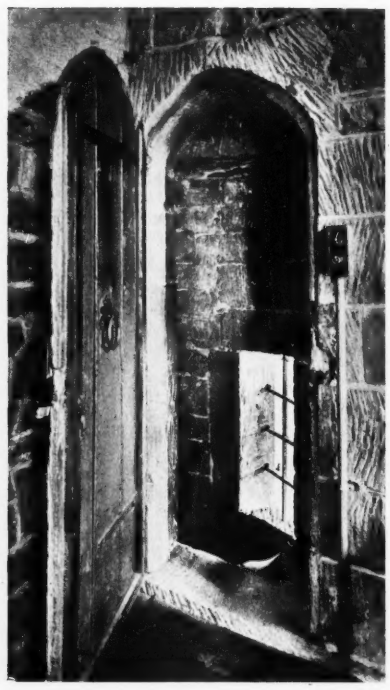
7.—THE SOUTH RANGE OF THE VAULTED WAYS.



8.—THE STAIRWAY TO CHAPEL AND SOLAR.



9.—THE PRIEST'S ROOM NEXT TO THE CHAPEL.

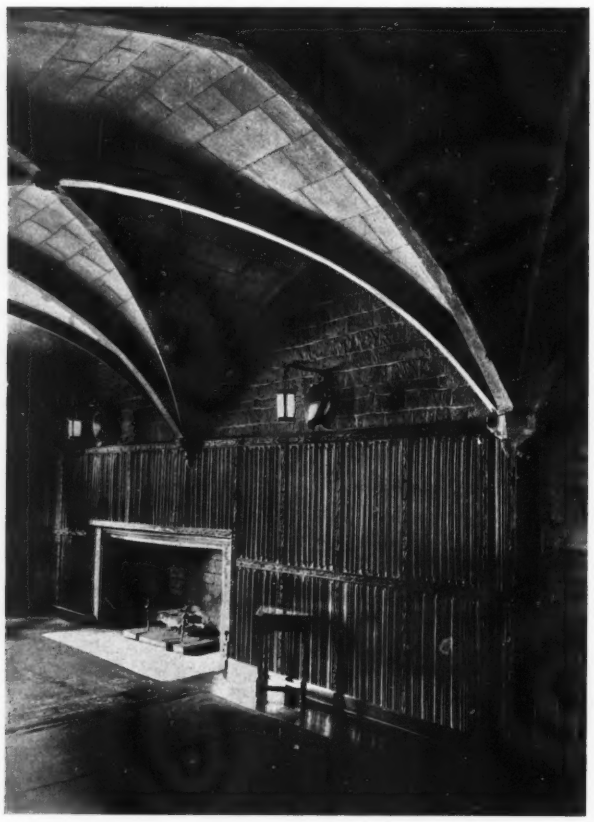


10.—A PEEP INTO THE CHAPEL.

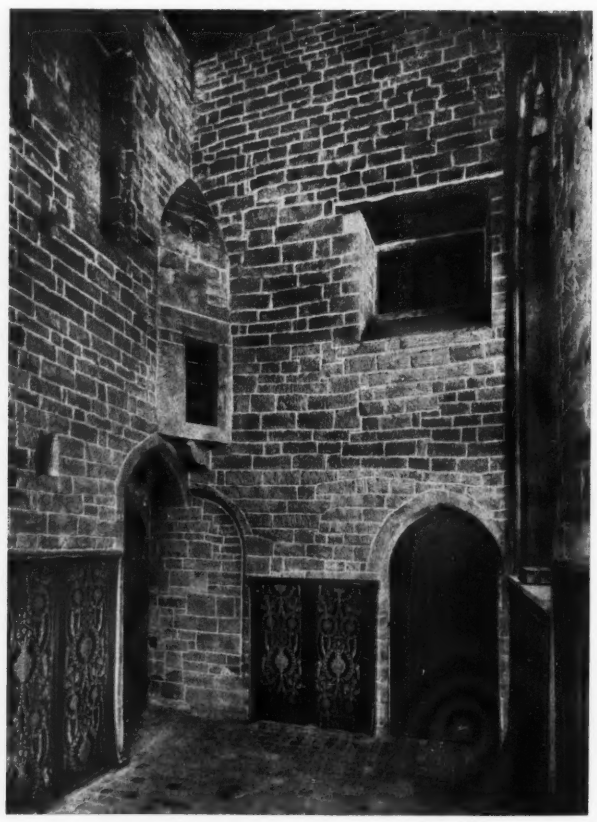
to obtain leave to provide them. How much he found and how much he did will be further considered next week; our present purpose is to attempt to realise what manner of house it was that de Broughtons created.

Its original disposition—despite the destructions and accretions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—a careful survey has revealed with some precision. Mr. Heaton Comyn's plan shown in (Fig. 4), made a score of years ago, not only gives the ground floor of the house with careful indication of the dates of the various portions, but there is an inset showing the environment. The moat, which Sir William Hope opined may have "surrounded first the Saxon homestead," encloses between three and four acres of ground This space probably once was divided, a water channel running directly below the battlemented wall which still divides the space into two, and part of which, as we shall see next week, is so low as to call for the additional defence which a breadth of water would afford. Such a cross-moat was used at Caister by Sir John Fastolf, junior by a score of years to Sir Thomas Wykeham.

To the east he filled in a space that lay between the chapel at the north end of the solar and a projection from its south end. The high upper chamber which he thus obtained above the lower storeys he lit with two Perpendicular, traceried, square-headed windows, setting a chimney between them, as is well shown in the illustration of the upper part of the east end, the window to the right of this central feature being that of the chapel (Fig. 3), and that to the left lighting an upper room of the fourteenth century south-east projection. He appears to have dealt very conservatively with the house, although he may have altered and refenestrated more than this, his work, like that of his predecessors, disappearing under the large sixteenth



11.—THE VAULTED UNDERCROFT TO THE SOLAR.



12.—THE WEST END OF THE CHAPEL.

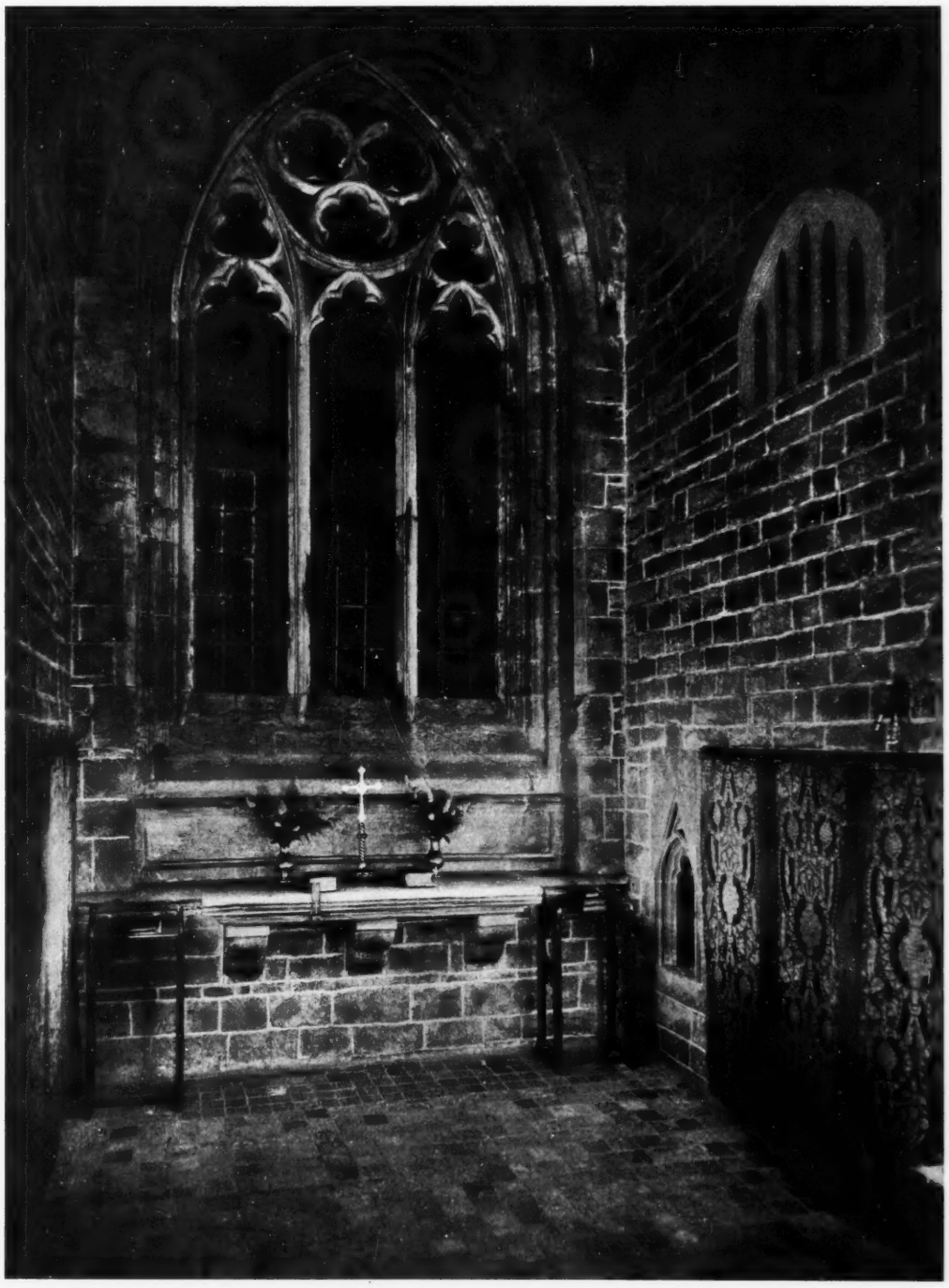
century reconstruction which dealt with the whole centre and west end of the building.

As regards the extent of the Edwardian manor house, the investigations of Mr. Comyn and others bring it out as a block about 160ft. long, but seldom broader than 36ft., which is the measurement across the hall including the walls. Over a vaulted undercroft at the east end of the hall were solar, chapel and probably a chamber or two. West of the hall lay the original kitchens. Thus the hall door was where the hall bay now is (Fig. 2). It opened into the screens passage, over which was a gallery, the hall itself being open to the roof. All this, as we shall see next week, was altered in 1554 and the years that followed. But the removal of plaster from the hall walls has given an inkling of the old disposition. In the centre of the west wall of the hall we still see—a little below present floor level—the door to the passage which led to the kitchen and which will have had pannetry and butlery flanking it. Traces of the doorway out into the open at the south end of the screens passage have also been found.

At the east end of the hall will have been the dais, lit, as it would seem, by lofty oriel on either side. These were destroyed by the 1554 entrance and staircase, but the traceried panelling of the openings for them are still in part visible.

East of the hall the ground floor disposition is very curious. It consists of a series of vaulted rooms and ways, the latter most elaborately wrought with moulded ribs to the vaultings supported on corbels, many of which are sculptured with human heads and figures or with involved foliage *motifs*. The ways stretched out from doors at either end of the hall dais. That to the north (Fig. 5) led to a little newel stair and to the solar undercroft, now the dining-room (Fig. 11). That to the south (Fig. 7) was longer, for it led to the south-east projection, but before this was reached there opened from it the straight stairway which gave access to the chapel (Fig. 8). The space between the hall and the solar undercroft—a width of 14ft.—was divided lengthwise into two vaulted spaces, a connecting way (Fig. 6) and an unlit closet. What was above this, and what the solar was like we do not know, for here the Fienneses, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, obliterated every earlier feature.

The chapel, however, they left alone, and that presents a very finished specimen of the arrangement, decoration and fitting of this highly considered adjunct of the important mediæval manor house. It was so disposed as to be of religious comfort not only to those actually present within its walls, but also to any who lay near but whom sickness or other cause disabled from locomotion. Squints revealing the altar were



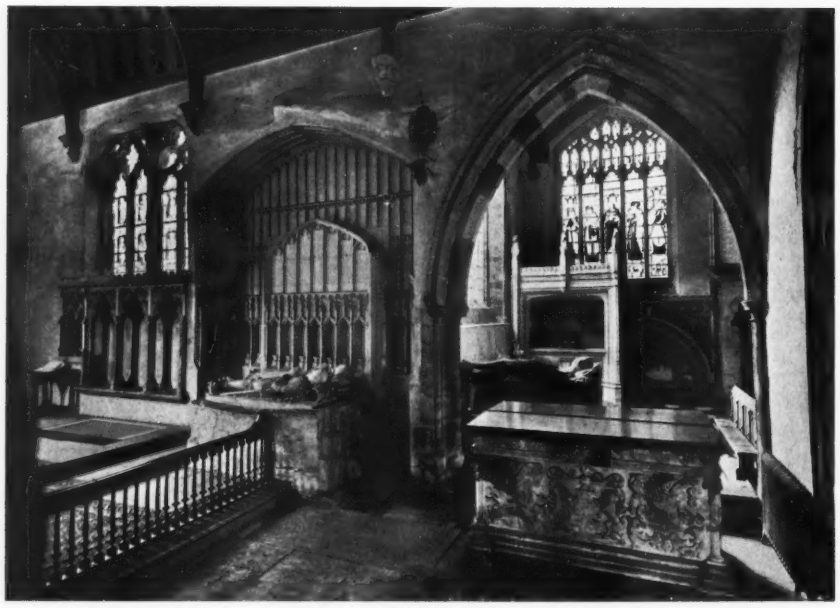
Copyright 13.—THE EAST END OF THE CHAPEL: A NIGHT EFFECT. "COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright 14.—THE CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. "C.L."



15.—DE BROUGHTON AND FIENNES TOMBS IN THE AISLE.

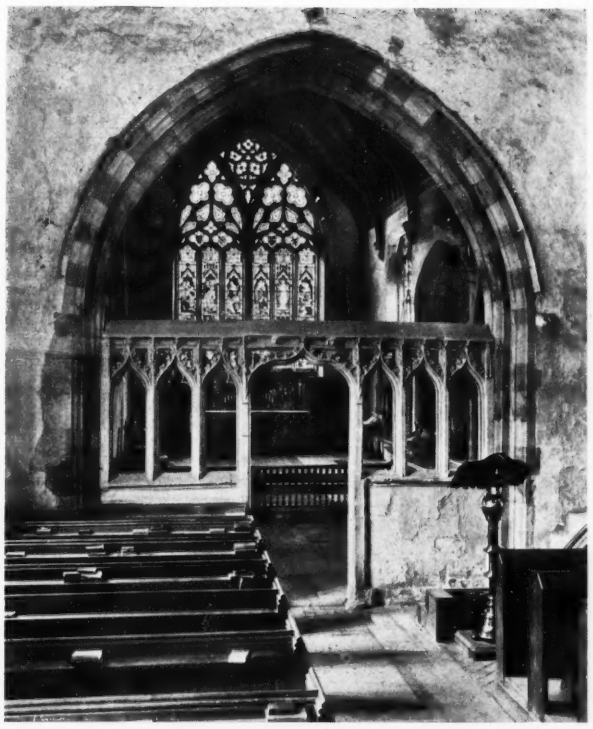


Copyright. 16.—LOOKING FROM CHANCEL TO SOUTH AISLE. "C.L."

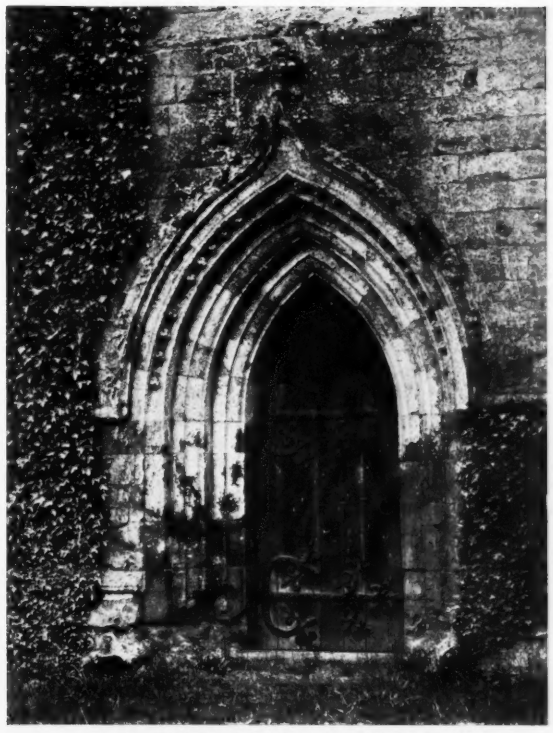
thoughtfully contrived. In size the chapel is some 18ft. long by 11ft. wide; but it is lofty, suitable to the height of the finely traceried three-light window that occupies the east end (Fig. 13), and is, in form and detail, very similar to that like placed at Little Wenham in Suffolk, which is probably a score of years earlier, and that at Markenfield in Yorkshire, most likely of the same date as that at Broughton. Below that the stone altar, a moulded slab resting on three corbels, survives. To the right of it is the piscina, and above that a five-light squint will have been set into the wall by Thomas Wykeham, giving a full view of the chapel from the upper chamber which we have noted him fitting with two large square-headed windows. Such is the east end of the chapel, contrived so as to rivet attention on the bedecked altar and the rich colouring of the great painted window above it. Turning to the west (Fig. 12) we see a confusion of little features set as conveniency dictated. In the left-hand corner is the door in from the straight stairway. Above it, set across the corner, lies a narrow twisting stair rising to the top storey, but with a squint down into the chapel (Fig. 10). To the right is the doorway that gave into the solar, above that another squint and, at the end of the return wall, a lesser window lighting the west end of the chapel. A blocked doorway high up in the south wall was, presumably, arranged by Thomas Wykeham as a way into some sort of gallery from his upper chamber, where sick people could be in bed and yet be in touch with chapel services. It is set above a low vaulted room, reached from the straight stairway and with door next to that of the chapel, which will have accommodated the priest who served the chapel (Fig. 9).

Although we find traces of very similar disposition in fourteenth century houses, such, for instance, as Ightham Mote, yet an example so complete in its original disposition and so little altered since is exceedingly rare, and of its mediæval portions the chapel may be called the gem of Broughton, although equally complete are the ground floor ways. The ribbing of the vaults is large and rich in its mouldings, the corbels, whether it be the heads frequent in the north and south ranges (Figs. 5 and 7) or the foliation that marks that which connects them, are crisp and masterly. Thus our only regret, while enjoying these fine remnants of Edwardian domestic work, is that we know so little of their originators, the de Broughtons.

We hear of no aggregation of manors such as was necessary in those days to produce the wealth needed for erecting and maintaining such a home, unless the builder, like Sir John Poultney of Penshurst, was a merchant prince and financial agent to the King. Yet here we find, not, indeed, a baron's castle, but a manor house equal in extent and finish to any we have or hear of equipped by king or lord during the Decorated period of Gothic. The portions of the house attributed by Mr. Comyn, in his plan to the fourteenth century, stretch out, as already mentioned, to a length of 160ft., and although, to admit of the usual lighting of the hall on either side it is no wider in the centre than the hall, it had a block 50ft. across



17.—THE CHANCEL SCREEN.



18.—THE WEST DOOR IN THE TOWER.

at the east or chapel end, and will have required quite as much at the west end to accommodate the kitchen and offices that the sixteenth century abolished. That is more spacious than Markenfield and equal to Penshurst as Poultney built it. He, indeed, had the larger hall—it is 60ft. long and has the remarkable span of 39ft. But the hall of the de Broughtons was far above the average of its age. It was 54ft. long and 30ft. wide, whereas Markenfield is 6ft. less both in length and width, and at Brinsop the width is no more than 22ft.—a very normal measurement for the time. At Broughton, therefore, we may stand in the hall and, forgetting the sixteenth century transformation, we can cast our minds back 600 years and see it much as Penshurst still is. A noble roof of arched principles and moulded purlins will have had a central louvre to let out the smoke of the fire burning on a central hearth. High-silled traceried windows will have pierced the central part of the walls on either side. But at the east end oriels will have shed light on the high table and formed retiring places away from it. At the west end a main or north door opened on to the passageway, having an enriched oaken screen with arched entrances into the body of the hall to the left, and various doors—as already mentioned and as will be seen next week—giving access to the various departments of service.

For little more than half a century do the de Broughtons appear to have enjoyed the possession of the completed house. That is one of the few facts about them that seem discoverable. The entombed Sir John is the only solid member of the family. The others, as to their dates and deeds, are nebulous, and they soon come to an end as lords of the manor. Their tenure finished with the reign of Edward III, for the year 1377 is given to us as that when a de Broughton parted with the lands of his fathers to William of Wykeham.

He was a man of wide ambitions and great achievement. It was not enough for him to be chief architect and then chief minister to the Crown, to rule the wealthiest southern episcopal see, to be the transformer of his cathedral and the founder of colleges in his episcopal city and at Oxford: he must also be the founder of an Oxfordshire territorial family. Born, most probably, at Wykeham in Hampshire in 1324, he had already attracted the attention of Edward III when he was twenty-five, for in 1349 he is presented with the advowson of a rectory in the King's gift. Seven years later he is appointed as Surveyor of the Works at Windsor Castle, then in the midst of its great Edwardian development. This brings him near to the King, who rewards him with further benefices and soon finds more important work for him. The rich Bishopric of Winchester is given to him in 1366, and in the following year he becomes Chancellor, and so fills the office of principal Minister of State. Resigning the seals after four years, and not again taking office till 1389, he employed the intervening period with great works and schemes. The transformation of Winchester Cathedral from a Norman to a Perpendicular edifice was started. The school at Winchester began to be built in 1387. But New College, Oxford, was started earlier, and the project was in hand even before he acquired the Oxfordshire manor of Broughton.

Being a cleric, there could be no son to inherit this great estate. But he had a sister, Agnes, and she had a grandson. The latter took his great-uncle's name, established himself at Broughton and, meditating developments and defensive additions, is the "King's Esquire Thomas Wykeham" who obtains licence to crenellate a year after the aged bishop died in 1404.

It was in 1377, and presumably after the death of Edward III in the June of that year, that the Bishop of Winchester bought the home of the de Broughtons. He had previously had a period of anxiety and of straitened means. So much had Edward III got to lean on him as architect, Privy Seal, Chancellor and general adviser that Froissard tells us that "at this time there reigned a priest in England called Sir William de Wican, and this Sir William de Wican was so much in favour with the King of England, that by him everything was done and without him they did nothing." But when Edward, falling into premature dotage, came under the influence of the notorious Alice Perrers, when his popular heir, the Black Prince, lay dying, and when his next son, John of Gaunt, came home from unsuccessful warring, then he and the courtesan combined to rule the kingdom and ruin those who had held sway.

Thus did William de Wykeham find himself arraigned on frivolous charges and "the lords of the council seized and took away his temporalities to the King's pleasure." It was only on his death bed that his old friend King Edward—the Perrers and Gaunt being placated—returned them to him, and with the accession of the boy King Richard II his influence returned. He advised on matters of State, but his chief attention was given to his diocese, his educational foundations and the establishment of an heir to his private estate.

At the time of his arraignment he was busy with his schemes of establishing—with a view of turning out fit and learned secular clerics—a college for boys at Winchester and for young men at Oxford. He was already developing primary education in his cathedral city, and at Oxford was buying the land where the College now stands and establishing teachers and scholars in temporary quarters. No sooner had the cloud passed away and the revenues of his rich see resumed their flow into his coffers than he restarted from where he had left off. The charter for New College dates from 1379, but it was another eight years before the land was obtained and preparations were complete to lay the first stone of St. Mary's College at Winchester. Even then he was not ready to initiate the scheme for transforming the cathedral. He had done reparations, but the entire alteration of the nave from Norman to Perpendicular was only begun in 1394, and was incomplete at his death ten years later.

More important, however, to our present theme is the question of who should be his heir and what he should inherit. That raises the matter of who the bishop was and what relations he had. Was Wykeham—as he most often spelt the word—a surname already in the family or did he take it from the village where he was born? That has been hotly argued and every shred of evidence sought out. How the case appears when such evidence is sifted shall be shown next week.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

COCKERS FOR SPORT AND SHOW



PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

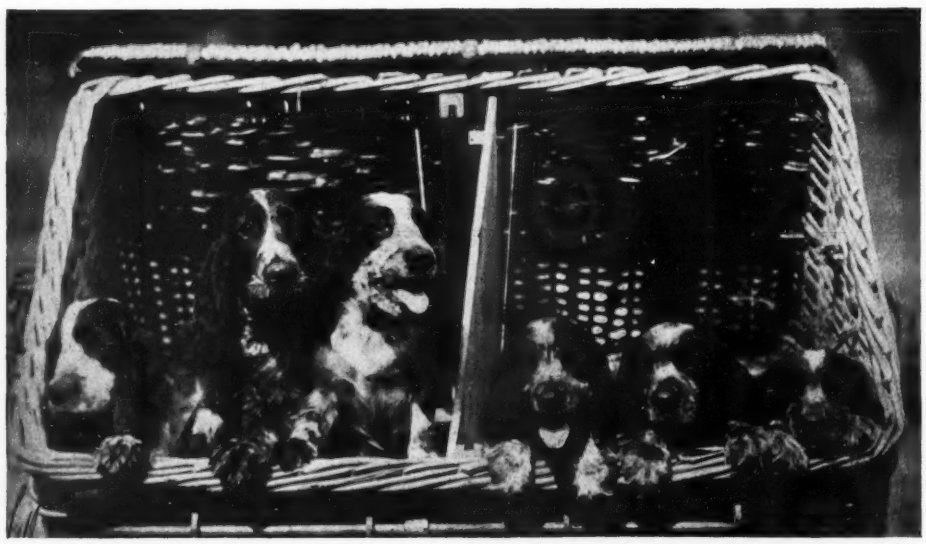
THOSE of us who have any reverence for the past and who are not wholly devoid of sentiment, cannot fail to experience a feeling of satisfaction at the prominence achieved by cocker spaniels in the course of the present century. After greyhounds and beagles, the spaniel family has ministered longer than any existing breed to the sporting tastes of the English people. No doubt I shall be reminded that the bloodhound was here a century or two earlier than spaniels, but his services to hunting men have not been so direct. Land spaniels and water spaniels were in use for hawking or driving game birds into nets long before the invention of firearms, and they gave us the setters as well. By the beginning of last century the land spaniels had become grouped as springers and cockers, the names being used by Bewick the engraver, Daniel, and Nicholas Cox. Cox in 1803 referred to "the cocker or cocking-spaniel, as being more adapted to covert and woodcock shooting, to which they are more particularly appropriated and by nature seem designed."

Two events in modern times may be mentioned as definite stages in cocker progress, the first being their recognition as a separate variety by the Kennel Club in 1892. Then, ten years later, we had the foundation of the Cocker Spaniel Club, which has since done much useful work in connection with field trials and shows. With the field trial meetings promoted by the Club in September and December, and those for which other societies are responsible, cocker breeders in all parts of the kingdom have ample opportunities of showing what their dogs are capable of doing. Cockers are now expected to retrieve fur and feather. Executives may provide non-retrieving stakes, but the winners of such cannot receive a challenge certificate. Old-timers, who consider that cockers weighing between 25lb. and 28lb. are too big, fail to make allowance for changed conditions, which have made them maids of all work. They can no longer be regarded as units of a team whose duties do not extend beyond that of finding game.

If cockers are doing uncommonly well at field trials, their position in the show ring is still more satisfactory. Time after time they manage to beat all other breeds at important shows, and they are third on the list of registrations at the Kennel Club. I am not surprised that women have taken them up so enthusiastically, for they are charming little dogs, symmetrical in build, teeming with quality, delightful in markings, and having the friendliest dispositions imaginable. Of the ninety-three exhibitors who were represented at the last Kennel Club Show, fifty-seven were women and thirty-six men. This is nothing unusual, however, as ladies beat the men in most breeds. Miss Tetley of Five Diamonds, Chalfont St. Giles, whose dogs are illustrated to-day, usually has something fit to keep up the reputation of her kennels. Fortune, Fearless and Josephine of Five Diamonds are among her best to-day, and a year or two ago Ch. Delia of Five Diamonds, a black, was the only champion bitch on the bench.

It is by no means easy to get in the first three in the well filled classes that are now general. Before the War any dog that possessed unusual merit was certain of a place, but to-day the claimants are many and the prizes few. Byron talked about the paltry prize being hardly worth the cost. Stated in terms of cash it may not be much, but regarded in another light it means a great deal. It is a testimony to our skill that has a significance not bounded by a few shillings. We have succeeded in doing something better than others, and there is enough of a gamble in it to make the thing worth doing. We are never likely to become sated with success. Some tricksy sprite sees to that.

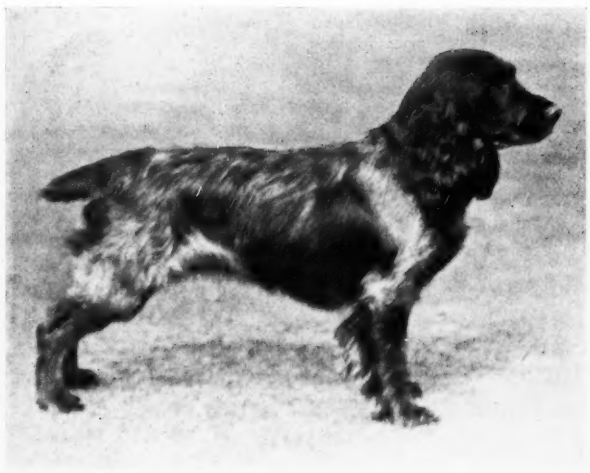
> Poor Peggie hawks nosegays from street to street,
> Till—think of it, who find life so sweet!—
> She hates the smell of roses!



T. Fall. "HOPE OF EVERY LITTLE THING TAKES HOLD." *Copyright.*

I never yet met the exhibitor, man or woman, who hated the sight of the red card denoting a first prize, though the kennel walls may be covered with them.

Most of the cocker judges want working points as well as beauty, or, to express the idea more correctly, perhaps, working points are esteemed because they are beautiful. The dog that



JOSEPHINE.



FEARLESS OF FIVE DIAMONDS.

is correctly constructed, well balanced all through and perfectly sound cannot fail to excite admiration. Is it unkind to suggest that the head is often a *pons asinorum*—that fifth proposition that has its difficulties? There is a tendency in cockers, as in many other breeds, for an exaggerated head to be favoured, which may really be out of proportion to the body. No one likes the typical cocker head more than I do, with its indications of high breeding and racial character, but we do not want to get it at the expense of other things that are essential in a gun-dog. I would not for a moment advocate putting up a cocker in the ring simply because he happens to be true on his legs and compact, but I do not think a superlative head is justification for overlooking defects elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, my cocker friends have done extraordinarily well in the years following on the War. The dogs are much better-looking than they used to be. Quality is there to prove that numbers are not necessarily obtained at the expense of things that matter. They are more level than they were twenty years ago, and some of them are good enough to go above all the other breeds in a show. As shows set the fashion to a large extent, I am not surprised to see cockers becoming more general as companion dogs, for which they have merits that cannot be ignored.

I am continually meeting them in London parks or suburban commons, the preference there being for the blacks, though I think the roan pattern is peculiarly attractive. The reds or goldens, which are strengthening their hold, are improving rapidly in type, and I have no doubt that in a little time dogs of this colour will be rivalling the others. They will be ideal for towns.



T. Fall. FORTUNE OF FIVE DIAMONDS. *Copyright.*

It will be noticed from the illustrations that Miss Tetley has young stock coming along that should be ready for the later shows this year. As she is using the most approved blood, there is every reason for hoping that some of these puppies, at any rate, will do credit to the Five Diamonds kennels. All who are interested in the breed will be sure of seeing an enormous entry at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on February 12th and 13th, on the occasion of Mr. Charles Cruft's annual Show. This is always extraordinarily well supported by all breeds of gun-dogs.

A. CROXTON SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL FENCES

IT must be something like twenty years ago since Lord Daresbury, then the Honorary Director of the Royal Agricultural Show, drew attention to the state of our agricultural fences. There is no getting away from the fact that of late years, by which I mean within the last, say, forty years, hedging and ditching has been on the decline, this most important side-line of farming having received the least possible attention. In this way many farmers hoped to be able to save money in labour: and, to some extent, they did. But it must be now conceded that this lack of good husbandry has eventually resulted in the deterioration of much good land, both arable and pasture, not to mention the untold, unprecedented damage caused on all sides during the recent floods by surface water.

Although there are many well known causes for the decline of the agricultural industry, the lack of good drainage, of proper ditches and of sound, well kept hedges may be put down as one of the primary causes of poor returns for crops in relation to expenditure and of losses in the production of flesh of various kinds.

For the most part, work on hedges and ditches has to be carried on when the sap is down and before it begins to flow in the spring of the year, and, therefore, no time should be lost in getting on with the work.

But, in order to obtain full value for money laid out in wages, the hedger should know his job, and the master ought to be able to set out the job in such a way as to keep his man going without a break. There are many days when it is impossible for a man to work on a hedge owing to heavy rain. But when such is the case there is generally a lee side to some hedge where the farmhand can work comparatively well sheltered from the weather, leaving the exposed hedge until the downfall ceases.

The ideal hedge, without doubt, for turning stock is the quickthorn, or blackthorn, hedge, well planted in a bed of good tilth to start with and then kept "topped."

Where these have been let go and the bottoms have become thin and the roots of the plants exposed to the weather, there is nothing for it but a dead hedge, *i.e.*, a barrier made up of cut bushes well staked down. These will turn stock for some considerable time. The layered fence, so much in evidence in the north, is also very effective, but only so if properly tended. Without adequate supervision it is folly to put a novice at the work. For, as likely as not, he is liable to begin with blunt tools, or he will use an axe instead of a billhook, whichever of the two happens to be the more handy instrument. Before layering one of these hedges the workman would do well to take stock of the material to be tackled; this is half the job. Wherever possible, he should begin nearest the ground, laying in turn the next highest branch, all of which branches ought to be layered so that they lie, not actually in a horizontal position, but, if anything, inclining upwards; for if allowed to incline towards the earth, the tendency of the sap being to flow upwards, the branch will die. The novice at this kind of work having little or no regard to the life of the fence, but only as to its use as a barrier, is liable to lay every piece of woodgrowth within reach and to fill up any light places with stakes or brushwood. This is uneconomic procedure, for without ample light and air the young shoots, propagated by the flow of the sap, will have a hard struggle for existence. The correct way to lay a fence of this description is to use just enough branches to form the necessary barrier, including the straight upstanding branches, which take the place of cut or sawn hedge stakes, to hold the fence properly in position. In other words, the more wood that can safely be

cut out of the fence the better, and it can be turned to good account for firewood or other usage.

Taking the country throughout, there is no greater asset on agricultural land than the well kept thorn hedge, and for the following reasons: that, while it will turn stock, it also provides shade in summer and very much needed shelter through the cold weather. The stone wall, if high enough, it is true, affords similar advantage to livestock. It may also last longer, but it is of no assistance to drainage, whereas the hedge, which is usually on a bank with a ditch on one side, is invaluable as part of the drainage scheme of the farm.

It is, in the main, due to the derelict condition of these fences and ditches that farmers are confronted with surface water that cannot get away, resulting in waterlogged land, which is both costly to work and unremunerative. Young quicks of three or four years' growth are not expensive to buy, and two hundred should be ample to set a chain's length of hedge; but like everything else, they need good, clean soil and drainage to start with, and light and air.

Although it is common knowledge that one is bound to fence against one's own stock, it may not be generally known that the law does not compel a man to keep up his roadside fences. His fences must, however, be kept in such a state that they in no way overhang or cause damage to the high road. He can, nevertheless, be sued for allowing his cattle to stray in such a way as to cause damage to others.

In the hey-day of agriculture, now long since, the manner in which ditches and hedges were kept was a sure indication of the way in which the general work of the farm was carried out, including tillage, attention to livestock and drainage. Though wire and wire fencing is a substitute for the good old fence and can be easily strung up, when one considers the possibility of loss or injury to livestock, together with the facts that it affords neither shade nor shelter and that it is, when removed, worthless, and dangerous lumber at that, and though the initial cost is small, there is little enough to be said in favour of it. Fences round land must of necessity be, and the better the fences the less eventual cost there will be. HARRY DANES.

THE GREEK IDEAL

IT is rare indeed in these days of primitive impulses to find a sculptor so impervious to æsthetic fashion as Mr. Tait McKenzie has shown himself to be. The modern sculptor finds his inspiration in many parts of the world; in early India, in Mexico before the Spanish conquest, in Egypt, and in the interior of Africa. If he turns to Greece it is not to Athens in the Age of Pericles, but to a much more remote and less sophisticated epoch, to a world, in short, in which man was not yet the measure of all things.

There can be little doubt to any sensitive mind that the trend of modern thought is anti-Hellenistic. We are, perhaps, less confined than our fathers in the small clearing we call consciousness, and more interested in the almost impenetrable jungle that lies on every hand. The mind no longer dwells on an acropolis gazing out over a wide sea, it lurks in a kraal, listening to the baboons chattering in the forest and the stealthy footsteps of the carnivore stalking its prey.

I would not imply that Socrates was unconscious of many things which the nineteenth century found it convenient to forget, only that what we, however erroneously, have come to think of as the Greek ideal was a limited if perfect thing. For most of us the edges of that perfect round are blurred and, conscious of the dark gods within, we feel more at home with a Benin mask or a Russian ikon than with the masterpieces of Praxiteles.

The effect of the change of attitude has been, at least partly, good. Not only has it widened the scope of our æsthetic appreciation, it has deepened the rhythm of our lives, it has watered the soil from which the new religion may some day spring. It has, perhaps, made us a trifle unjust to the Greeks, as our new prejudice sees them. We need an art which shall reflect something more than the ultimate perfection of the body and the utmost serenity of mind—an art of a completely different kind, able to express weariness and terror and aspiration, an art, too, which can forget the model in an absorbed wrestling with the block of stone. The true sculptor sees first a shape and hews from it a figure. He does not see first a figure and mould a shape like it.

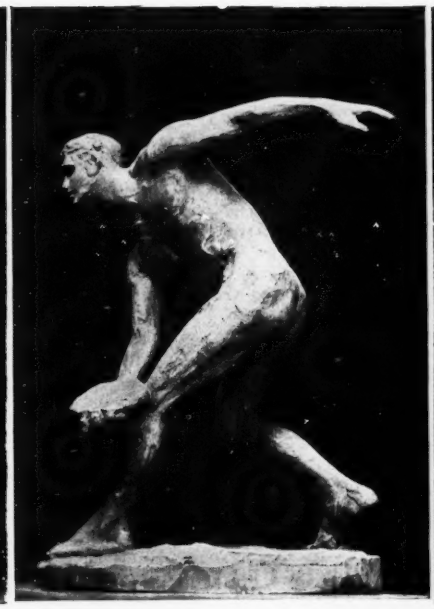


THE ATHLETE—CONTOURS SEEN FROM THE SIDE.

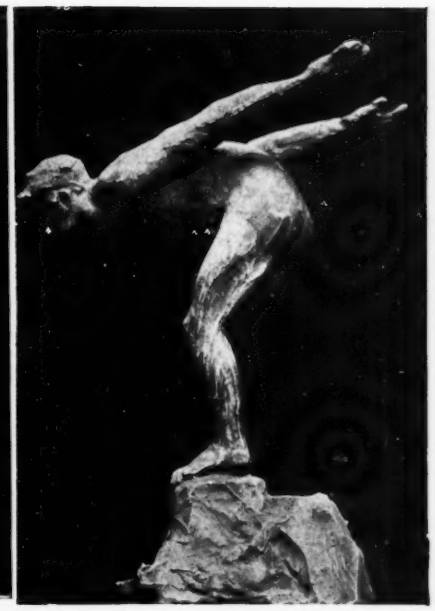
But the Greek ideal still has its place, even though it can no longer include the whole of experience. Perhaps the time will come when the high place of Britain in the history of the world will be seen to rest upon two accomplishments—to have re-discovered the athletic enthusiasms of the Greeks, and re-invented the sanitary arrangements of the Romans. Athletic enthusiasms are (unless they degenerate into pot-hunting) a peculiarly British or Hellenic thing, and in our great schools and universities may reach their highest expression. It is well, indeed, in this too-complicated age that a man should have arisen able to mirror the virile beauty of our youth in a world arbitrarily simplified to contain only loyalty and energy, only the exhilaration of supple limbs, the stimulus of healthy competition, the joy of effort. To such a man Mr. Christopher Hussey has devoted the present sensitive study (*Tait McKenzie: A Sculptor of Youth*, by Christopher Hussey. COUNTRY LIFE, 25s. net). Tait McKenzie was born on May 26th, 1867, in the Free Church manse of the town of Ramsay, about thirty miles from Ottawa. His grandfather, Patrick



SHOT-PUTTER.



DISCOBOLOS.



DIVER.

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTAL SKETCHES.

Buchanan McKenzie, the last of a long line of clansmen from Cromartie, was a minister of the Original Secession Church. It was his father, William, also a minister, who emigrated to Canada and set up house and church in what was then a thriving village. McKenzie himself was at first a surgeon, with an enormous enthusiasm for outdoor games of every kind. He was for a time in complete charge of physical training at McGill University, and in 1894 a post was specially created for him in order to enable him to combine his two enthusiasms. He became medical director of physical training, and set about the scientific classification of his students, advising them which games they were most suited to play. Almost until the end of the century his artistic faculties had lain dormant, although he had gone to art classes in Ottawa and done charcoal drawings from the life. In 1900 he experimented in bas-relief sculpture, doing medallions of some of his friends. It was inevitable that his interest in male anatomy should lead him on from this to the sculpture, or rather the modelling, of athletic types. At first his purpose was purely scientific, and resulted in a paper for a learned journal on "The Facial Expression of Violent Effort, Breathlessness and Fatigue." It is extremely doubtful whether artistic creation of a supreme kind is ever approached by such a road, and, as the author of the present work remarks, "McKenzie was surgeon before he was sculptor, and humanist before he was artist." Beauty for him is the human form in perfect health seen in graceful movement.

It will not serve as a definition of beauty, still less of art, but he would be a fanatic indeed who should deny that there *is* beauty in the spectacle which McKenzie's art sets before us. It is youth incarnate, healthy, supple and singularly innocent. If the brows of his athletes are furrowed, it is not with doubt; if their bodies are contorted, it is only like a bent bow when the string is stretched.

The construction of the Masks of Expression was followed by the endeavour to portray the ideal average form of a sprinter, and McKenzie arrived at his result by striking the average of a series of dimensions of successful individuals. The statue is a work of singular grace and charm.

"The Sprinter" was followed by "The Athlete," a less specialised figure modelled from the average of 400 Harvard students, and the result is extremely interesting, apart from all æsthetic considerations. McKenzie's "Athlete" proves to be lighter and more graceful than the Doryphoros, but heavier than the Apoxymenos, midway between the two extremes, and, as the author well says, "the very restraint imposed by the statue's scientific purpose, as well as by McKenzie's natural aversion to excess of any kind, give to it a nobility out of all proportion to its dimensions," which are one quarter life size.



JOY OF EFFORT.

In 1904 he began to model independently of metrical methods, and Mr. Hussey's sympathetic analysis presents to us a whole series of athletic figures—"The Competitor," "The Boxer," "The Relay," "The Plunger," "The Ice-Bird," and some complicated groups of American footballers.

To a man of McKenzie's

enthusiasms the War brought both a great sorrow and a new opportunity. Few could appreciate more keenly than he the tragedy of such waste of young lives, and he commemorated those who fell by a series of, perhaps, the most satisfactory War memorials ever made. He has selected the only bearable aspect of the holocaust—joy in the loyalty and heroism of youth—and at Edinburgh, Cambridge and in Canada has set up figures (with all his old interest in the differences of types) which may worthily represent all that was noblest in the generation that was young during the Great War.

One puts down this volume with a peculiar liking for McKenzie, with respect for his modesty, and with admiration for his gifts. Mr. Hussey's text is admirable and the reproductions excellent. JAMES LAVER.

THE PRESIDENT'S PUTTER

By BERNARD DARWIN.

EVEN to the cold outside world the Oxford and Cambridge Society's tournament at Rye for the President's Putter is an event of considerable interest, since it brings a number of good golfers together at a time when there are no rival attractions. To the members of the Society it is the pleasantest, most eagerly anticipated event of the whole year. The friendliness and the jollity, the battling with the wind on so noble a course, the Dickensian snugness of the evenings in the Dormy House, make those three days snatched out of January, and so well organised for us by Mr. Mellin, different from any others.

We do, of course, recklessly tempt Providence in the matter of weather. We have never yet been snowed up (touching wood and in a good hour be it spoken), but we have had gales, rain, hail, and twice—worst of all—frost, which makes of golf a game perilously akin to skittles. When the weather has been unkind there is always found someone to suggest that the date be changed to the spring, but the majority cling resolutely to the old time, and a bad year is generally succeeded by a good one. Thus last year we had bitter cold and a ground frozen hard, so that the ball leaped and danced preposterously over the putting greens. This year we had one rainy beast of a morning, but there was one divinely sunny one to make up, and though the wind blew hard, it never blew us completely off our feet, and it was never really cold; indeed, there was a day on which I even discarded the faithful and comforting mitten. The course had suffered from an abnormally wet December; there was water in some of the bunkers in the first nine holes, and all the good work that has lately been done on the greens was to some extent neutralised. Still, there was abundant cause for gratitude, and very little indeed for complaint.

Mr. Tolley was away in America, and Mr. Wethered was, most unluckily, engaged; but still there was a strong field of fifty-one players, and above all these was Sir Ernest Holderness, whose record in this competition is one of incomparable merit. In any other tournament there is some hope of beating him, but in this one his prestige is so great, his power of brillant and courageous finishing so apparently unlimited, that, even when someone has a chance of "snodding" him, that someone is generally too much overwhelmed to take it. When the draw gave the great man a bye in the first round, an absentee opponent in the second, and so a whole peaceful day in which to get into practice, we all said in a resigned way, "I suppose Ernest is going to do it again." When, as resolutely as ever, he had fought his way through once more into the final (he has reached it now seven times and won five times), the chance of his defeat seemed remote indeed. That, however, is where we were wrong. We—or, at any rate, I will speak for myself and say I—did not realise quite what a good golfer Mr. Dale Bourn had become. That he had the loveliest of swings and was an admirable player of shots I did know; but—more shame to me—I did not think he could string enough of those shots together to beat the wonderful mixture of coolness and ferocity which is Sir Ernest Holderness. He did it, however, playing some of the most impressive golf I have seen for a long time, and I take off my hat to him with almost abject respect.

Whether one watches a golf match as a journalist or an ordinary mortal, one is always looking out for a crucial turning point in any particular match. When one is a journalist I am afraid one sometimes invents a turning point, if one should not present itself, in order to make a better story. However, in the final between Mr. Bourn and Sir Ernest Holderness there was no need for invention. I think everyone would agree that the crisis arrived at the twelfth and thirteenth holes. Mr. Bourn, after a rather shaky start, had settled down to play absolutely first-class golf, hitting every ball in the middle of the club with utter confidence. He was "snapping" at his putts, but still he was laying the first one dead and popping the second one in and all was going well for him. He was two up going to the twelfth and laid a grand second shot 12ft. or 14ft. from the hole, whereas Sir Ernest, in trouble from the tee, was still a full mashie shot distant from the green in two. Three up seemed almost inevitable when Sir Ernest played the most magnificent neck-saving shot and laid his ball within 6ins.; Mr. Bourn, a little afraid of his down-hill putt, was short, the hole was miraculously halved, and the two up had not become three up. Then at the thirteenth, after both had reached the confines of the green in two, Mr. Bourn took three putts and Sir Ernest had a five-footer to win. If he holed it, and hardly a soul doubted that he would, that would be down to one, it would mean two successive and unpleasant shocks to Mr. Bourn, and Sir Ernest always plays the last four or five holes at Rye like the devil unchained. Here, then, was *the* crisis, and then Sir Ernest, for once in a very long while, missed his putt and the crisis was past. From that moment Mr. Bourn played better than perfectly; his second shots to the fifteenth and sixteenth were dreams of beauty, and he won by three and two.

There were a number of other good matches all through the tournament. Mr. John Morrison, for instance, had a great day to begin with in beating Mr. Gillies and Mr. Oppenheimer, and then found Mr. Mirfield too much for him. Mr. Mirfield, who is a very much better golfer than he looks at first sight, proceeded to take another illustrious scalp in the form of Mr. Rex Hartley's. In my humble way I may have contributed a little to Mr. Hartley's defeat, for I had taken him to the nineteenth in the morning and he was rather limp in the afternoon. Mr. Mirfield had a very fine match with Sir Ernest Holderness and only lost to him at the last hole, his conqueror finishing the match with two of the finest pitches, one at the seventeenth and one at the eighteenth, that ever were seen. Another desperate struggle was that in which Sir Ernest Holderness beat Mr. Roberts at the last gasp after being three down with six to go, nor must I forget Mr. Evans's win over Mr. Illingworth in the first round and Mr. de Montmorency's win over Mr. Evans in the second. It must be enough to say that people were continually leaping up from their lunch to watch other people in attitudes of palpable agony putting on the last green.

One interesting feature of the tournament was that it was the first public or semi-public occasion on which the steel shaft has been seen in action since it was made legal in this country. I have no statistics as to how many players were using them, but quite a considerable number were doing so. Comparatively few were playing with steel-shafted irons, but there were plenty of drivers and spoons, and Mr. Bourn had one of each which he used with great effect. Opinions varied, of course, but most people liked them, and I shall be surprised if there are not in the near future many more drivers with steel shafts than hickory ones. Personally, I found that the steel had a more than rejuvenating effect on my driving, and I am now looking forward to an old age in which I do not grumble so much at the length of the holes. Other people, lustier and younger, did not think they could drive farther, but did think it was easier to keep straight. Almost everyone thinks that it is easier to get the ball up through the green with steel and that it stays longer in the air when it has got there.

As regards the irons, one or two players declared that, having taken to steel drivers and brasseys, they felt that they must expend a small fortune on the irons too, since their old friends with wooden shafts now felt dead and clumsy by comparison. Others denied this altogether. I certainly did have this feeling when I began, but it passed off and my old irons seemed friendly enough and had not apparently had their noses put altogether out of joint by the interlopers. Nevertheless, I am certainly proposing to experiment with the steel-shafted iron, and my own impression is that we shall most of us come to it. Making every allowance for the fascination of a new toy, I think that steel is going to make the game better fun for many of us.



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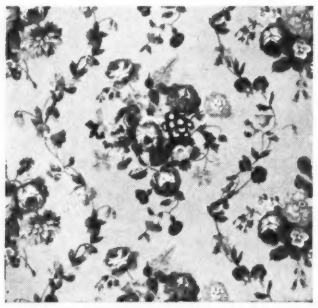
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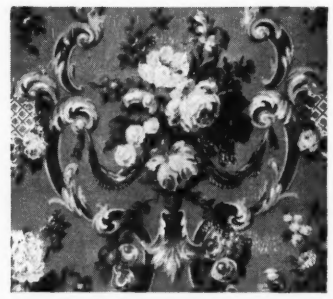
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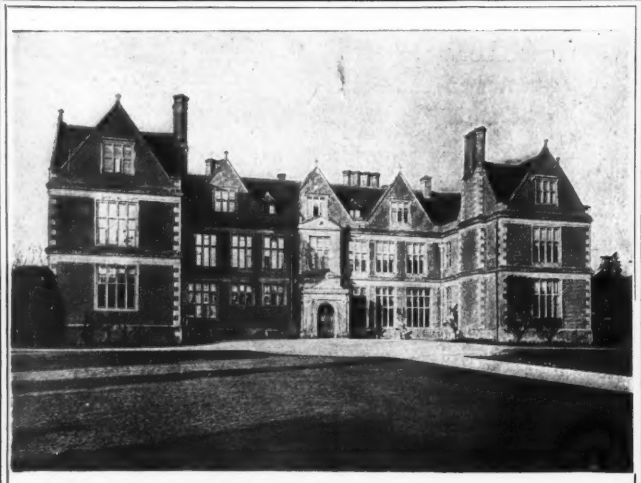
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"SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ZOO."

To the Editor.

SIR,—I have no wish to prolong a useless controversy, as it is clear that my views and those of Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell are somewhat irreconcilably opposed. I should, however, like to add a word on the treatment of tree-frogs, as it is possible that readers of COUNTRY LIFE sometimes keep these interesting little creatures. The European tree-frog always has a rough skin when in perfect health. A shiny skin is a sign that something is not quite right in its environment, and can be produced by keeping the frog in too wet a place, though excess of water is not the only cause. If a shiny-skinned frog be carefully watched it will be observed every now and then to become uneasy and to start kicking its sides with its hind feet and pawing at the sides of its head with its front ones. In a little while the frog begins to pull strings of slimy-looking matter from the corners of its mouth and almost immediately the skin roughens in appearance and the animal becomes temporarily more content. I find that tree-frogs do best in a roomy cage with glass sides on a wooden frame and a perforated zinc top. On the floor is a substantial zinc tray about five or six inches in depth and filled with growing turf. A shallow vessel of clean water is provided for a bath, and if a pot plant cannot be found for the "tree," a suitably shaped branch of Japanese laurel in a jam-jar of water lasts well and provides a good substitute, requiring only occasional changing. The cage should always contain about a dozen uneaten flies, smooth caterpillars from non-poisonous trees, or medium-sized spiders. The frogs do best on a sunny veranda during the hot months of the year, and in a fairly warm greenhouse while frosts occur. They hibernate intermittently and feed at intervals, and do not noticeably lose condition. Those I have at present have emerged from a retreat in the turf of several weeks' duration and are feeding fairly freely. They are still quite plump, and the bones in the middle of their backs are normally quite invisible. When they first came from the dealer they were little, shiny, emaciated creatures like the specimens at the "Zoo."—N. S.

THE STOCKHOLM ARMOURY.

To the Editor.

SIR,—In your issue of October 12th your writer on the Stockholm Armoury, when referring to the wooden statue of the St. George in the church of St. Nicholas in Stockholm, mentioned the figure of the St. George in the courtyard of the Hradschin Palace in Prague. Your readers may be interested to see the accompanying illustrations of it. It is said that there was once an inscription upon the work consisting of the names Martin and Georg von Clussenbach, or Clussenberch, and the date 1373. It is known that the horse was "restored" about 1560, and it seems very probable that the whole figure, except the head, underwent "restoration" at the same time. Bode in his *Geschichte der Deutsch Plastik* (page 50) has referred to the no longer existing inscription and writes: "the work and the peculiar charm of the Prague statue . . . has so much in the treatment in style, in the heraldic conception of horse and rider and in the extraordinary attention to detail throughout, that you are led to suspect an artist of the period of goldsmiths." We presume that Bode intended to suggest a date some hundred years later than the one assigned. Laking has remarked (*Record*, Vol. II, page 189) that "the appearance of the actual armour (*i.e.*, the jazerine) would, however, resemble that of the XVIth century." There is a certain want of proportion in the size of the head compared with the rest of the figure, which may, perhaps, be due to elaborate work of restoration being done on the body, which reduced its size. It is obvious that the horse was almost, if not entirely, remodelled. A reproduction of the statue is to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The reproduction, like the original, is half life size.—H. DE P.

"THROUGH MISS BURNEY'S EYES."

To the Editor.

SIR,—The agreeable article in this week's COUNTRY LIFE on Miss Burney inaccurately describes her post at Court as Second Mistress of the Robes, and I have from time to time noticed that other writers have, as incorrectly, called her a Maid of Honour or Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Charlotte. As a matter of fact, Fanny held the much humbler position of Assistant Keeper of the Robes.—HYLTON.

SHENSTONE'S LEASOWES.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I should like to thank COUNTRY LIFE for its interesting article on the poet Shenstone's "Company at The Leasowes." Mr. Hussey's plea for the preservation of a place so associated with eighteenth century English culture must have its influence on the citizens of Birmingham, and the appeal must extend to all lovers of landscape gardening throughout the country. Birmingham clearly cannot afford to allow the place to become a building estate. The unfettered style of natural landscape gardening was in Shenstone's day unknown in England, and The Leasowes, under the direction of this able genius and excellent man, claimed the merit of presenting the first model in the taste afterwards universally copied and adopted. Subsequent occupiers have made many alterations in these beautiful grounds, yet enough of their original appearance is still left to render them highly interesting and worthy of a visit. The delightful scene of sylvan beauties forms one of the most charming retreats imaginable. As founder of the recently formed Shenstone Society, I appreciate your efforts in the wide dissemination of the Society's aim "to preserve the house and grounds for posterity, and, if funds permit, to restore them to their former glory." I must not omit a passing reference to the Royal Society of Arts, to whose benevolent intervention and guidance my Society owes so much. From many letters received by me in connection with the acquisition of The Leasowes, it is evident that American students are more keenly interested in this department of our literary history than the citizens of Birmingham, whose motto is, I believe, "Forward."—E. EDGE.

THE IVY HOUSE, SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I was particularly interested in your account of The Ivy House, Sunbury, as I was born there, and my mother before me. I have good reason to think that the house was built in Queen Anne's reign, or the first years of George I. For a century it was owned by a family named Boone, who, so far as I know, came to a newly-built house, for I never heard of anyone living there before them. A memorial tablet of theirs in Sunbury Church has an entry on it of a death and burial there in, I think, 1721. In 1806 they, who were medical men, either died out or left, and my grandfather, Mr. Gilchrist, an army surgeon, bought the practice and was succeeded by my father, who married his daughter. In 1891 I took over the house, and built the north wing—or, rather, the drawing-room and and garden room were added by Mr. Gilchrist, and I built the large room and rooms above. Before, the drawing-room had a thatched roof. The house had no name till I called it The Ivy House in 1891, but it was always covered with ivy in my time and my mother's. I sold the house to a Mr. St. John Cooper, an author, and he altered the big dining-room (to my taste, spoiling it). His executors sold to Miss Enos, whose recent redecoration, as shown in COUNTRY LIFE, has been carried out with such very good taste. For two hundred years it was occupied by medical men, and it is a great pleasure to me that my old home has fallen into such good hands. Sunbury a century or so ago was a more important place, socially, than it is now. I remember an old inhabitant telling me about fifty years ago that when he was a boy there were no fewer than eight "gemmen," as he called them, who drove their coach and four!—PERCIVAL KINGSFORD.



THE STATUE OF ST. GEORGE AT PRAGUE FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

A CURIOUS CROSS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I venture to send you a photograph of a stone with a rude cross thereon. The stone itself is a rough slab of the outcrop stone of the countryside, undressed in any way. Its length is 3ft. 11ins., the width at the top 11ins. and at the bottom about 7ins. It was dug up in Wigtownshire on a farm during draining operations in peaty soil, and was lying flat at about 4ft. 6ins. depth. No traces were found of any building near it, and nothing else was noticed in the draining operations, but, of course, drain cutting covers a very limited space. Beyond the fact that it is probably an early Christian tombstone of the Anglo-Saxon period and rudely executed by unskilled hands, I have not been able to get an approximate date fixed, but I gather that rude workmanship does not necessarily point to greater antiquity, but often merely to rough unskilled hands desiring to put a cross on someone dead, and that it may be a tombstone of " the Whithorn Group."—M. PORTAL.



DUG UP IN WIGTOWNSHIRE.

LITTLE MORETON HALL.

To the Editor.

SIR,—With regard to Little Moreton Hall, which you well described and illustrated recently, as I was asked to keep the cost of the reparations down as much as possible, I was able to procure sound and excellent old oak at about 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3d. less than the cost of new timber, and in one case 130 miles from the building. I have bought oak beams taken from dismantled cottages, a few baulks of timber from a railway company, and in one instance, hearing that a timber bell-cage was lying in a churchyard, a so-called bell-expert having prevailed upon a church council to scrap the timber bell-cage and replace it with the now customary steel frame, I bought all the best and most suitable parts, the oak being as hard as the steel replacing it. Good sound old oak has been one of my difficulties, especially at the beginning. But I had a great stroke of luck. My friend Mr. Weir was looking after the timber-framed gate-house at Stokesay Castle. Wishing for his advice on a rather problematic difficulty that had arisen in connection with reparations on the ruins of a abbey, I arranged to meet him at Stokesay and I was struck with the manner in which the carpenter was going about his work. Seeing that he would shortly be leaving, and hearing that he had no job to go to, I promptly booked him for Moreton and, as you saw, he was invaluable. He is of a Berkshire family that have been carpenters for generations.—CHARLES THOMPSON.

SPANISH TROUT.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I enclose herewith a photograph of a trout taken from the River Carrion, a tributary of the River Pisuerga in the province of Palencia. This fish weighed 19lb., and its size can be judged by the metre rule which the man is holding at the side. Unfortunately, it was not taken on a rod, but was netted. As a fisherman of several years' standing in this district I had heard stories of wonderful fish taken from the rivers in the provinces of Palencia and Galicia, but I had never believed them. Here, however, is proof that such fish do exist. I hope you will find this photograph interesting.—G. HARRISON.



A NINETEEN-POUNDER.

A CHRISTMAS DISH.

To the Editor.

SIR,—While we are still within a short time of Christmas, may I ask your readers whether they can recall any instances of the use of a dish for Christmas parties known as ' the " —not merely " a," but specifically " the "— " Apple Florentine "? This " Florentine " was served on an immensely large dish of pewter " or such like metal," which was filled with good baking apples, sugar and lemon to the very brim, and a roll of rich paste was added as a covering, like a pie. When baked, and before serving up, the " upper crust," or lid, was taken off and cut up into triangular portions, and these portions were then ranged round the dish by way of garnishing. Then a full quart of well spiced ale was poured in, " hissing hot." This glorious concoction is said to have been at the height of its popularity in the late eighteenth century, and was specially popular in the district of Potton. A chronicler of the " Florentine," writing in 1836, describes how he well remembers, in his childhood spent in a village adjacent to Potton, " an oval shaped pewter dish, standing on the upper shelf of the kitchen dresser, pointed at, and highly valued, as having had the honour of containing ' Apple Florentine ' at no fewer than thirty festivals." Is there any record of this famous Bedfordshire dish in other counties? Potton is not without its pride of place in English history, as we know that John of Gaunt willed the manor of Potton to the Burgoyne family, as the rhyme declares :

" I, John of Gaunt, do give and do grant,
To thee and to thine, Sir Roger Burgoyne,
Sutton and Potton, until all the world's rotten."

Did the mighty Gaunt bring back, from the foreign wars the Latin-named dish of " The Florentine "? We know that winter overtook Duke John in the mountains of Auvergne. Did he, while keeping his Christmas in that year of 1372, eat his first " Apple Florentine "? —G. M. GODDEN.

GREEDY GULLS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Seagulls may be noted for their voracious appetite, and certainly one has only to see their cruel, curved beaks, their baleful eyes and generally aggressive demeanour to feel more than a little awed by such a pugnacious appearance ; but a few days ago I witnessed the most flagrant act of bullying and greed imaginable. Sunshine and a wonderful, still morning after the five days' gale drew me out of my house on to the harbour front at Dover. The usual number of gulls circled over the edge of the waves. Then there was a sudden swift, screaming flight up to the breakwaters, where a woman stood throwing large, stale crusts of bread on to the shingle. The small gulls arrived on the field of battle first, fighting and scrambling for the largest pieces, but in a few seconds they were completely routed by a couple of large grey and white gulls with yellow beaks. These two stood a few feet apart and eyed each other with the utmost hatred and distrust, until, quelled by a particularly malevolent look from the light green eye of its rival, one of them flew away. The victorious gull then hastened backwards and forwards, devouring at a mouthful the most enormous hunks of dry bread, while the small gulls hovered above him and kept up a continuous screaming. Only a few of the braver spirits made an occasional rapid swoop and snatched up a crust. The grey and white gull was in the midst of a gigantic meal when a pair of larger, speckled brown and white gulls suddenly alighted beside him. They took a look at the bread, opened and shut their wicked-looking black beaks several times and screeched rudely, but appeared either not hungry or uninterested. Nevertheless, they mounted guard while the first gull continued his meal hastily and uneasily. After a few rapid snatches at the largest remaining pieces it flew off to the edge of the waves, and was immediately joined there by the newcomers, which paced one on either side of him, craning their necks like geese, ruffling their feathers and screeching. The grey and white gull affected not to notice them at first, and walked up and down several times, a few inches ahead of them ; but when he ventured to hasten his pace and increase the distance between himself and his speckled enemies, they at once rushed in front of him and closed in on him, making the most venomous hissing noise, and turned him back. Backwards and forwards in front of the waves walked the ridiculous trio and, although never actually violent, the speckled pair continued to make themselves very objectionable. At last, after about twenty minutes, the grey gull gave in. He disgorged the whole of his meal for the benefit of the speckled gulls, which evidently considered stale crusts more digestible in that form, and, having done what was required of him, he was allowed to fly away in peace.—E. M. DICKINSON.

PAINTED SAILS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a Rimini fisherman's boat with painted sails. One can often tell by the sails where the boats come from. Particularly original are the Adriatic fishermen's sails in variegated colours. Southerners, as a rule, prefer bright colouring which fits in with the scenery. In the Mediterranean one may often see sails bearing advertisements.—C. DELIUS.



A RIMINI FISHERMAN'S BOAT.



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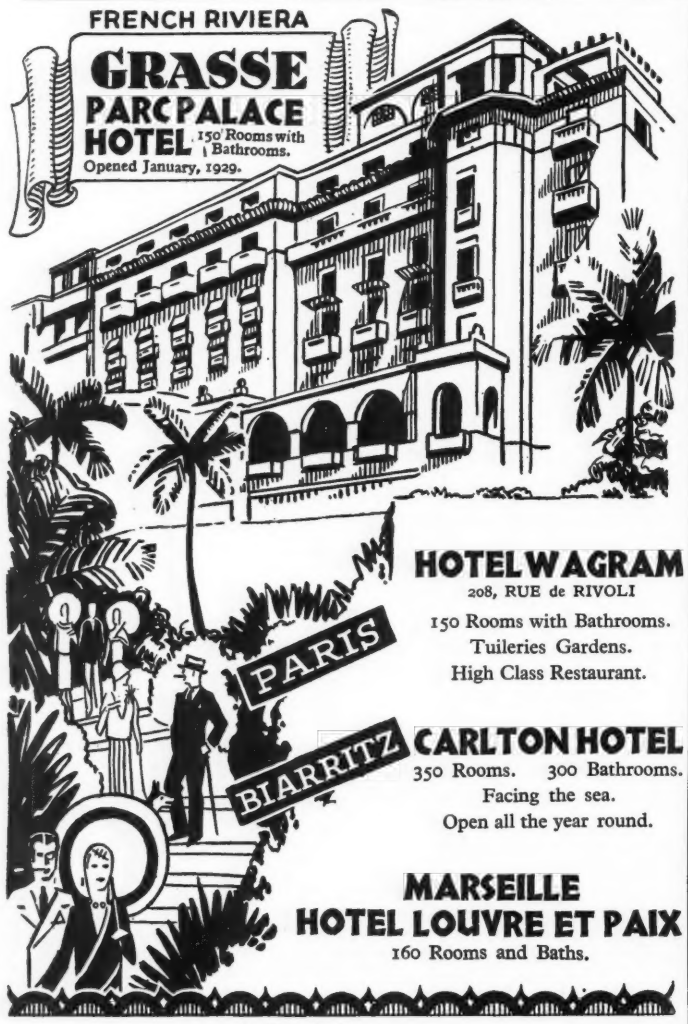
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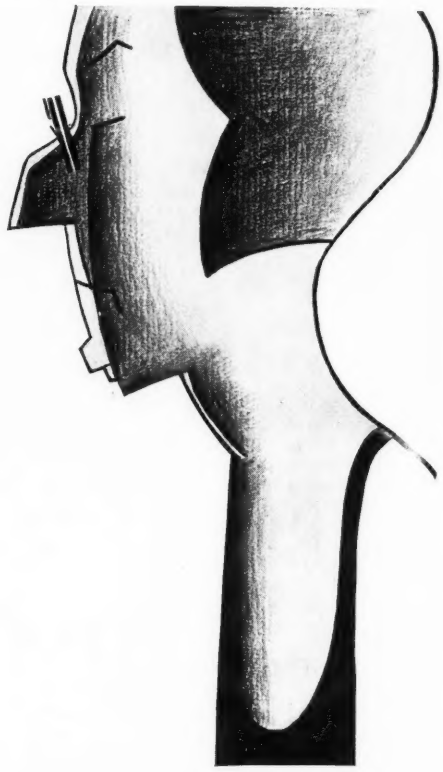
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THOUGHTS ON NATIONAL HUNT RACING

A CESAREWITCH WINNER AS A HURDLER.

I OFTEN think if National Hunt racing could be assured fairly decent weather it would be more popular with the public than flat racing except, perhaps, on the big occasions, such as the Derby, Ascot and St. Leger. Days when the sun is showing, when there is a nip in the air, and when the ground is not waterlogged are, indeed, rare during our long, long winters. What we have to endure is storm and tempest, rain, flood or frost, sometimes fog, often discomfort so great that the most ardent lovers of steeplechasing and hurdle racing are highly tried. If, through all that, they can still smile and remain staunch to what is more of a sport than the other and bigger thing, how much greater would be the patronage if the conditions were merely fairly decent ?

I never fail to notice that greater keenness which comes of understanding and some practical knowledge on the part of a crowd at a National Hunt meeting. I am thinking in particular of those who fill the members' enclosures, especially at places like Newbury and Cheltenham, and at those courses in the Midlands which are easily reached by the hunting folk. They are more typically " county," and the visitors take some real pleasure in lingering in the paddock while the horses are being saddled, paraded and mounted. They pass out on to the course and get as near as possible to the fences. Some may be out for thrills, but many are out to learn something from the galloping and jumping of these trained horses.

Now, supposing all this could be enacted in fair weather, how much more enjoyable everything would be ! Visitors would be satisfied that they were getting truer value for their money. What, however, has had to be endured of late has been hateful, and yet it has given proof once again of the solidarity of the winter-time racing and of its grip on all who love seeing in action the horse that can jump and gallop fast. Newbury's recent experience was truly appalling. It was little better at Gatwick a few days later, though at Manchester, where you expect to be racing in rain at this time of the year, it was anything but disagreeable.

Newbury seems to be cursed in these days, and if there were not such powerful support for the meetings there the situation might be alarming. For the most vicious samples of dirty weather seem to be hoarded up for lavish distribution on race days at Newbury. When horses must sink in deeply at every stride, and when the take off and landing sides of the fences and hurdles are badly cut up, how much greater must be the calls on stamina and how very essential must fitness be. One would think that bad conditions must create a wild upheaval in form, and many people who are of that opinion will not bet. Yet I have noticed that the fancied horses have not been at an undue disadvantage on such occasions. Rather have the bookmakers been given cause for grumbling. Possibly it is because the fancied horse has been known to be fit, and fitness can never be of more importance than when the conditions are trying.

It was in such deep ground as I have described that we saw the Cesarewitch winner of 1928, Arctic Star, make a *début* as a hurdler. This he did for the Berkshire Hurdle Race, which was of the net value to the winner of £334. The distance was two miles. Arctic Star, it will be recalled, had failed dismally to win the Cesarewitch for the second year in succession. He was then owned in partnership by the Marchioness Curzon and Sir Mathew Wilson. On the horse coming up for sale to dissolve the partnership, Lady Curzon became his sole owner and sent him to be trained by Walter Nightingall at Epsom. At once he was introduced to hurdle racing, and, taking kindly to the jumping, it was thought that his proved stamina and possession of some speed would assure for him a position of distinction.

ARCTIC STAR AT NEWBURY.

Then came this first test at Newbury. The owner and her friends were there, and one cannot doubt that Arctic Star was very much expected to win. The bookmakers were also of that opinion. They are more impressionable than backers, and when they neither want to bet to figures nor take a chance by gambling against a hot favourite, they take refuge behind prohibitive odds. Thus from the outset they asked for odds on a horse which was absolutely unproved as a hurdler. Arctic Star might have been the crack hurdler in the country according to their ideas of what the betting should be.

Really they are poor practitioners of the old-time business of racecourse wagering. So many people rightly refuse to lay odds on in steeplechasing and hurdle racing. I am sure they are quite right and that they must save money in the long run. Such people saved money over the failure of Arctic Star which they would certainly have lost had the bookmakers traded at even money at some stage of the betting. By the same process the bookmakers would be dissatisfied when it was all over that their winnings were so limited.

Arctic Star—who, I must say, has never looked so big and strong—was beaten half a length by a then three year old named Xenophobe, owned by Mr. Michael Stephens and trained for him in the Guildford neighbourhood by Mr. M. D. Blair. The winner was receiving from the five year old as much as 24lb. Now, if Xenophobe had been a performer of any distinction, one might have made some excuses for the beaten horse ; but this was his first success after a failure shortly before among horses of his own age at Kempton Park. Arctic Star will win as a hurdler, probably this week-end at Hurst Park, but he is not another Wrack or Trespasser. He has not their dash and brilliance. Such possessions are more than ever necessary now, at a time when hurdle races are run at a cracking pace from end to end.

I think this quickening up in pace is the most outstanding feature to have impressed me during the last few years, whether on the flat or under National Hunt rules. Arctic Star had to be kept on the stretch throughout the two miles in order to maintain a prominent place. All the while there was the jumping to be thought about. You would have expected a Cesarewitch winner to show no signs of fatigue, but that he did so is the reason why he failed to give the weight to the three year old. It makes me think that a stout-hearted stayer on the flat will not necessarily make as good a performer as a hurdler merely because he takes to jumping. The good hurdler to-day must have a turn of speed and a knack of taking hurdles with the minimum waste of energy, together with the handiness to get speedily away and racing again after clearing them.

FERRYSIDE'S SUCCESS.

At this Newbury meeting to which I am referring it is possible we saw out as a winner the best young hurdler of the season. This was Mr. J. H. Whitney's Ferryside, trained by the well known ex-jockey, Jack Anthony. This young horse won the Juvenile Hurdle by five lengths in the most difficult conditions imaginable. Some time before the same trainer had won a similar sort of event at Kempton Park with a three year old named Brown Tony, owned by Mrs. J. de Selincourt. The form has worked out well, but I do not think I am wrong in suggesting that Ferryside is better. Go Easy and Orbril are two other winning young hurdlers.

Certainly National Hunt racing is not languishing for want of hurdle race horses. I have never known so many in training. even though most of the stakes to be won are of slender proportions. A large number have no chance of winning any sort of race ; they are so bad. Last week there were three selling handicap hurdle races, each at a different course. Few of the entries were duplicated or triplicated, and altogether there must have been over two hundred of them. If the owner of flat race horses has reason to complain of the cost of maintaining horses in training, it seems to me that the owner under National Hunt rules has much more reason, since it costs just as much to train a selling hurdler as it does a Derby favourite, while the stakes are almost miserably poor in many instances.

One cannot altogether blame the executives for the small stakes. If their receipts are poor from thin attendances, then they obviously have not the funds with which to endow their races. Maybe the Tote is going to remedy all that, but attendances will have to be vastly increased and the Tote will have somehow to capture the money betted " away " at starting price before such dividends are earned as will produce something for the augmentation of stakes and the assistance of racing generally.

I find myself drifting from the subject of recent racing. While touching on the new hurdlers of the season one must not forget the winning four year olds Go Easy, Burgee, and the older horses, Sonny and Adage. Burgee belongs to Lord Glanely ; Sonny to Mrs. Martin Hartigan ; Adage to Stanley Wootton, who is now in distant parts on a long holiday. The best of them I would take to be Adage.

Of newcomers to 'chasing a very nice horse, now six years old, is Tide, who won at Newbury and later at Manchester. He is owned by Captain R. H. A. Gresson and is sired by Tidal Wave, a horse that took honours year after year as a King's Premium stallion at the Islington Show. Phaeton won in storming fashion over fences at Kempton Park, only to fall when next seen out at Manchester. Both these horses have graduated from hurdling. Mrs. Hollins has a remarkably handsome five year old in Colliery Band, who won a handicap 'chase at Newbury under a big weight for a young horse.

The Druce Machine, when receiving weight, narrowly beat Colliery Band a little before, but as the former has since won the Victory 'Chase at Manchester the form may be said to have been hall-marked. The Druce Machine belongs to Mr. R. O. Gray, and is probably better to-day than he has ever been. The 'chaser which has made the biggest impression this season is Gib, to whom I have previously referred. This horse, who used to belong to Lord Fingall and is now the joint property of Mr. Albert Bendon and Mr. D. B. Davis, is trained by Percy Woodland and is right at the top of the handicaps for 'chases up to about two and a half miles. His objective is the Cheltenham Gold Cup, which is decided over three miles and a quarter and is a principal event of the National Hunt meeting arranged for Cheltenham early in March.

The reader will gather that there is marked strength in National Hunt racing, notwithstanding militating factors such as dreadful weather conditions and heavy expenses, that might have been expected to be seriously crippling it. Next week I may have an opportunity of discussing the Grand National entry. It is due to close soon after these notes are written. PHILIPPOS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

GREAT KENSINGTON SALE

THE principal London property sale of recent years was formally concluded a few days ago, namely, that of the Kensington estate of the Iveagh Trust, represented by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, to the Audley Trust and Sir John Ellerman, for whom Sir Howard Frank (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) acted.

The estate, formerly that of Lord Kensington, was sold to the late Lord Iveagh, by auction, by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, for £565,000, and the shortening of the leases has immensely increased its value since then. The estate extended from Lexham Gardens to Philbeach Gardens, east and west; and from Pembroke Road to Earl's Court Square, north and south.

There are considerably over 1,500 separate properties, letting at over £170,000 a year and yielding an annual income in ground rents of roundly £18,000 a year. The district cannot be described as a beauty spot of London, but it is one that is in high favour residentially, and the estate is of great and increasing value. Brompton Hall, one of the last of the original houses on the spot, contained a lot of beautiful carving and a tapestry inlaid with gold thread. Members of the Cromwell family gave their name to the chief modern road in the locality.

Audley Trust, represented by Sir Howard Frank, bought an enormously valuable estate from Lord Howard de Walden in 1925 some 40 acres to the east and north of Oxford Circus; and last March Messrs. Hampton and Sons sold to Sir John Ellerman, for whom Messrs. Herring, Son and Daw acted, 14 acres of the Cadogan and Hans Place estate, having two and a half miles of street frontage in Chelsea just south of Brompton Road. Quite lately Sir Howard Frank sold the Hotel Cecil, and his firm and Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have to their credit the sale on separate occasions of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, and other properties of public importance.

LINK WITH WOLSEY.

SERLBY HALL, near Barnby Moor, which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to submit by auction at East Retford on January 23, has been for over two centuries the Nottinghamshire home of the Monckton-Arundells. Near the mansion is a mulberry tree which at one time flourished in the garden of Cardinal Wolsey's palace at Scrooby and was removed to Serlby after his fall. The Hall contains paintings by Old Masters, and among its treasured possessions is a battered helmet of Sir Philip Monckton, an adherent of Charles I. The estate of 5,000 acres has a Georgian mansion.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have to sell Ambrosden, 3,166 acres, adjoining Bicester, including nine dairy farms, thirty-two small holdings and the greater portion of the villages of Ambrosden and Merton.

The auction of Kirklington and Hockerton will be held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Newark-upon-Trent on January 30th. The estates, 3,280 acres, and the villages of Kirklington and Hockerton are included, as well as Kirklington Hall, and twenty farms and small holdings.

The South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, has purchased 480 acres of experimental farms which for some years they have held on lease on the Olantigh estate of Mr. Sawbridge-Erle-Drax. Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley), the agent to the estate, acted for the vendor, and Messrs. G. Webb and Co. for the College.

The excellent 1930 *Business, Sporting and Official Diary* privately presented by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, is fully up to the standard of its previous yearly issues in the sumptuousness of its binding, the compact and well selected information and the inviting space and gloss of the diary portion proper. The modern Pepys, if there is one, will find it an alluring task to record his doings in such stately pages. The country landowner hardly needs any other work of reference, and he can make all manner of most abstruse calculations of timber, land and so forth with the help of the tables that fill so many pages of the *Diary*.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE SALES.

MESSRS. HAMPTON AND SONS, in their review of business in 1929, say: We have sold 525 properties during the year, approximating to two for every working day which is well above our average. There is an almost unlimited amount of money available for lending on mortgage to approved properties and no lack of funds for financing sound building propositions. Once again we are able to report an increased demand for sporting and residential estates for occupation. The year 1929 shows a considerable increase in the sales of such estates and in a number of cases with large mansions where the cost of upkeep is considerable: unquestionably, the year under review is the most satisfactory in this respect since the War. Although monetary conditions of the last few weeks have been disturbing, enquiries for such properties continue. Our dealings with agricultural land during the year have been on a large scale, and, while grazing farms have sold readily at satisfactory prices, the demand for arable holdings has shown no improvement. For residential estates of the smaller size enquiries have been numerous and the results are quite satisfactory.

We have cause for satisfaction in the result of our operations in the purely residential properties. The number of sales has exceeded that of 1928 and the total of realisations is in excess of that year. The market was, without doubt, adversely affected towards the end of the year, but, judged as a whole, 1929 has yielded a highly satisfactory volume of business. Our operations at Wimbledon and Hampstead have again proved the popularity of these attractive districts.

Prices have been well maintained, and in no district have we found difficulty in disposing of town houses that have been reasonably priced. Our activities cover the whole of the West End. Mayfair has seen a greatly increased demand for houses, and the districts adjacent to the Park, both north and south, extending into Belgravia and even into St. John's Wood, have become increasingly popular. As to flats, the demand for medium-sized, well planned flats at any economic rent still exceeds the supply, but the super-luxury suite where the rent exceeds £1,000 a year is possibly a little less in demand.

GILLING CASTLE SOLD.

GILLING CASTLE (sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.) stands on the summit of a wooded promontory. An Ivo-de-Etton exercised his rights as lord of the manor of Gilling in 1290. He became Sir Ivo, and in 1315 died, leaving his son Thomas to succeed him, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Fairfax of Walton. Gilling continued in the family of Fairfax (of which General Fairfax, commander of the Parliamentary forces, was a member) from the time of Henry VII until the death of the ninth baron in 1846. Then his daughter, and after her a cousin, Mr. Pigott, came into possession, the latter taking the name of Fairfax. In the next generation, the male line again failed, and Gilling passed in 1885 to Captain Cholmley, whose son, Mr. Fairfax Cholmley, sold it in 1895. In 1904 Gilling Castle came into the hands of Mr. W. S. Hunter, whose careful and thorough treatment of the additions and renovations rendered it an enjoyable place of residence. The eastern end of the Castle is the most ancient, being of the time of Edward II; while the last or principal addition was made in the early eighteenth century, when the old west or entrance front was rebuilt. An article appeared in COUNTRY LIFE on September 26th, 1908.

SOUTH COAST PROSPERITY.

WE are glad to report (say Messrs. Fox and Sons) an improvement during 1929 over the year 1928. The development in Bournemouth and its immediate neighbourhood has been more marked than in 1928, which was below that of the previous years. The enterprise of the local builders and contractors is much to be commended, and they are providing an excellent selection of very attractive and up-to-date properties, the luxurious fittings and equipment being each year an improvement upon the last. In houses of the residential type, particularly those where the price is between £3,000 and £4,000, it is becoming quite usual to provide them with oak floors to the ground-floor rooms, panelling, lavatory basins in bedrooms, cupboards, baths and sanitary fittings of the very latest type, and in some cases oak or mahogany doors. Although there is a good selection of houses, building land continues to be a very good market, and we have sold a large area during the year. We have again held several sales on various building estates, and in some cases have sold every lot submitted. We have again experienced a particularly busy auction year, and, in fact, the busiest since the establishment of our firm in 1868. In all, we have held 140 auction sales, and, curiously, these are equally divided between property and furniture sales. The seventy property sales involved a total of no fewer than 1,522 lots, of which we have actually disposed of 925, representing practically two-thirds of the lots submitted. Our largest auction was the Savernake estate in Wiltshire, an area of nearly 25,000 acres, and the amount realised to date in respect of this is over £226,000. In our last year's report we stated we considered agricultural land had probably reached its lowest level, and we think that statement was correct. We cannot say there is any great keenness to buy, but there is certainly a better disposition, and more sales are now effected where the prices are right and the properties are of any interest. We have sold during 1929 no less than 50,593 acres, representing about eighty square miles. We have again found a good demand for small country residences and have sold a considerable number of these, particularly throughout the areas covered by the New Forest and throughout Dorset. Our actual sales of property for the year amount to a grand total of £1,376,807, to which could be added a large sum in respect of properties purchased on behalf of clients.

THE BACHELORS' CLUB.

THE Bachelors' Club has bought Alington House, South Audley Street, and will move there from Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, shortly. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley acted in the matter. The premises to be vacated are for sale by Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd, whose offices adjoin the club in Hamilton Place.

Recent important transactions by Messrs. Curtis and Henson include the purchase, on behalf of a client, of Hazelgrove House, Sparkford, Somerset. This property belonged to the Mildmay family for a number of years; it is also of interest as containing a very fine panelled room, which was the subject of a recent special illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE. The firm has sold Brasted Rectory, Kent (close to the famous Chart), with 14 acres.

The recent sale by Messrs. Penningtons of East Sheen Lodge—now converted into residential flats—recalls interesting memories. For long the home of the late Duke of Fife, it was in bygone days occupied by the Right Hon. James Stuart, a former Solicitor-General, and earlier, in the eighteenth century, by Lord Palmerston, ancestor of the Victorian Prime Minister. Among other occupiers were Sir Alexander Macdonald, the Hon. Stuart Wortley (chairman of the first Atlantic Cable Company) and the Hon. S. R. Curzon. In 1912 Mr. Pennington sold the estate to Captain—later Admiral—the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, who fell at Jutland in 1916. A few years later Lady Hood decided, in view of building development in the neighbourhood, to sell part of the estate, and Messrs. Penningtons sold, upon her instructions, the mansion with 14 acres of land. Cleverly designed new houses, moderate in size but individual in character, have found, and still find, ready purchasers.

Sales by Messrs. Broad and Patey include thirteen residential properties in Hempstead Road, Stratford Road, Rickmansworth Road, Grosvenor Road, Clarendon Road, Stratford Way and Hagden Lane, Watford; Oxhey Road, Silverdale Road and Finch Lane, Bushey; and St. Albans. The most interesting sale is that of Chesswater House, Rickmansworth, a splendidly equipped country house in grounds intersected by the Chess, and extending to 18 acres.

Kensington houses for £13,000 have just been sold by Messrs. Marsh and Parsons.

Sales by Messrs. Deacon and Allen include Finchers House, Amersham, the residence of the late Sir Alan Burgoyne, M.P., and 13 acres, with Messrs. Pretty and Ellis; Woodlands, Alton, 3½ acres; and Ronis, Purley, with Messrs. Gilbert and Thompson. Included in their town transactions are 30, Holland Street, W.8; 10, Queen's Gate Terrace; 41, Gilston Road (freeholds acting for the purchasers); and 128, Lexham Gardens, with Messrs. Robinson, Williams and Burnands.

ARBITER.



MISS EVE GRAY, who is the Sleeping Beauty at the Drury Lane Pantomime, testifies to the value of 'Ovaltine' in the following letter:—

"When I first started my stage and film career I became distinctly anxious concerning the loss of vitality I felt at the end of an arduous day's work. Now I can face the prospect of a matinee and another performance in the evening, or a day in a film studio, with a feeling of exhilaration. I think this is entirely due to the cup of 'Ovaltine' I take every night just before going to bed. While I am playing the Sleeping Beauty at Drury Lane twice a day for some weeks I know I can rely on 'Ovaltine' to overcome any fatigue I may experience."

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P 607

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A LATE GEORGIAN DOLL'S HOUSE

MINIATURE furnished houses, which were the toy of the adult rather than the child's plaything, have not only the attraction of smallness, but that of a true record of the past. They are an epitome of a vanished domestic life, preserved without the necessary renewals and additions of inhabited houses; and the front, which opens like a door, protects the contents from the outside world.

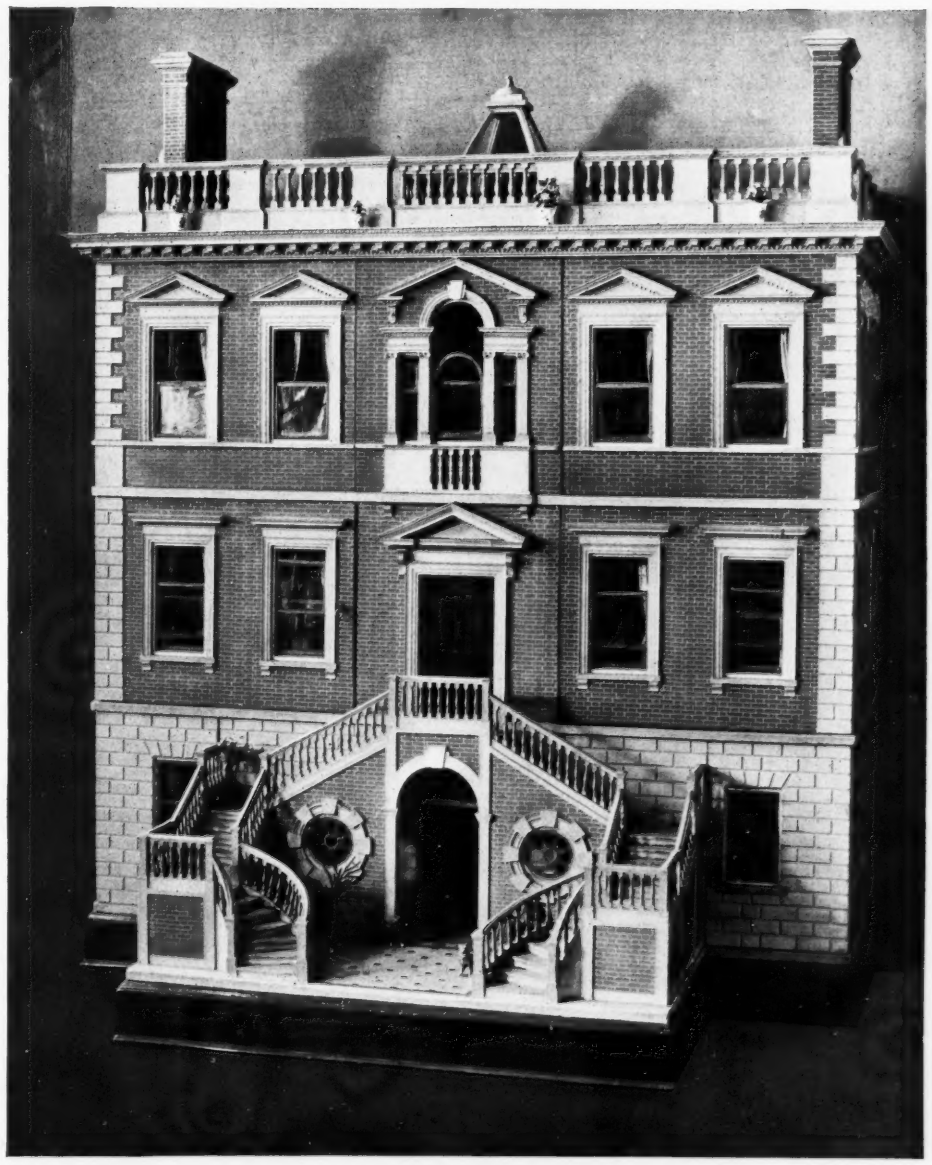
Probably dolls' houses have always existed in a primitive form among children of all nations, but those recorded appear to have been made for the rich in western Europe. In 1631, one Anna Köferlin of Nuremberg exhibited a doll's house; and a contemporary pamphlet, in which this is illustrated by a woodcut, explains that children will find in it the model of a household and household management. A German writer, Paul von Stetten, also refers to their educational aim in 1765. "As to the education of girls," he writes, "I must make mention of the toys with which many played until they became brides, namely the so-called dolls' houses. In these everything which belonged to a house and its management was reproduced in little, and many went to such lengths of sumptuousness that the cost of such a plaything would run to 1,000 gulden and more." Models of shops were popular in the eighteenth century; and elaborate houses or groups of rooms were made in the form of cabinets in Holland, such as the magnificent examples preserved in the museums at Utrecht and the Hague.

Several English dolls' houses are classical buildings as carefully detailed as an architect's working model. Such are the example at Uppark and the Late Georgian doll's house given by Mme Georges Patry to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Uppark doll's house, which was made about 1730 for the Lethuillier family, stands on an arched rusticated basement, and the detail of the Ionic and Corinthian pilasters on the advanced centre of the building, and the scroll-work on the tympanum of the pediment are finely executed. Within doors, the furniture and fittings date from the first years of George II's reign; for instance, in the dining-room are a cabriole-legged table and chairs, a marble-topped side table, and a marbled alcove for glass and china in the centre of one wall, with its accompanying wine cooler and drinking glasses.

In the doll's house, dating from about 1780, given by Mme Georges Patry, there is no basement. The cornice is surmounted by graceful urns, and the tympanum of the pediment carved with sprays of berried laurel. The pedimented front door opens into a small staircase hall, with kitchen to the left and dining-room to the right, each with



THE DINING-ROOM.



A DOLL'S HOUSE. *Circa* 1760.
(From Mrs. Tate.)

its contemporary fittings. In the dining-room there is a set of shield-backed chairs with pierced splats, and a dining-table set with glass decanters and glasses. In the drawing-room on the first floor are a circular mirror, a work-table and spinet with its music stool. The doll's house belonging to Mrs. Walter Tate, now exhibited at the Bethnal Green Museum, which is also a well designed classical building, dates a little earlier in the eighteenth century. The brick of the walling, the stone for coigns and dressings, are carefully rendered; the pedimented entrance door of the *piano nobile*, with the Venetian window above it, forms an attractive centre, emphasised by the balustraded external staircase leading up to first floor level. The arched entrance in the basement leads to larders and kitchen, not so carefully lit as the upper floors, where the lantern of the top-lit staircase hall, seen above the balustraded roof, reproduces a device frequently found in Late Georgian houses. The windows of this façade open and shut, which gives an inhabited air to the house. The sides are carefully finished, the uppermost tier of windows being surmounted by tablets modelled with drapery swags and with a garland of flowers. The chimney stacks at each side of the house are carefully detailed and provided with side ramps. Much of the furniture is contemporary with the house or but little later in date; thus, the framed miniatures which hang as pictures on the dining-room walls are dated 1791, and many of the tiny pieces of porcelain are the work of the second half of the century. The grained paper panelling of the dining-room is contemporary, but the other rooms have been re-papered about 1830. The table is set for a meal with candelabra and wine glasses, and four pewter plates are ranged on the dado rail. In this room, the chairs with pierced splats, the bureau-cabinet with glazed upper stage, and the chandelier are delightfully finished miniatures of contemporary furniture. On the opposite side of the narrow hall is the drawing-room, with the framed mirrors, silk-covered settee and chairs appropriate to the room, but with later additions, such as the black and gold japanned pole screen. On the second floor are two bedrooms, in one of which the early nineteenth century additions of washstand and table are noticeably less carefully finished. In the other room is a cot and pierced metal fender, and a small metal basin-stand dating from the late eighteenth century. Among miniature objects belonging to the doll's house are a set of ivory dominoes in their wooden box, minute glass and earthenware jugs, a carving knife and fork, an oval tea tray with pierced gallery, with teapot and cream jug; a candlestick and snuffer tray. The smallness of the scale is consistently carried out in the kitchen utensils—a jug, a broom, a turnspit—which have been copied as patiently as the fine furniture of the living-rooms.

J.

A JACOBEAN WAINSCOTED ROOM

IN the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the English joiner found full scope in the wainscoting of rooms with oak panels, "whereby rooms were made more warme and close than otherwise they would be," and many of these rooms have survived in untouched condition or protected by coatings of paint applied when the natural colour of oak was accounted too sombre. A wainscoted room of the seventeenth century formerly in Church Street (formerly Paul's Row), High Wycombe, is in a good state of preservation, doubtless because it had been covered with several layers of paint. The chimneypiece is of considerable width, and the portions above the arch are divided into sections by five projecting pilasters carved with a formal flower and stem. Of the five original panels two have been restored; and of the two original floral designs the Scotch thistle points to a date in the Stuart dynasty. The projecting moulding beneath these panels is carved with the lunette and leaf pattern in vogue during the seventeenth century, and this is repeated in the narrow panels forming a frieze above the chimneypiece, while other formal *motifs* as well as the lunette are carved on the frieze running round the walls. The door is carved on the centre panel with an interlacing strap and with a lozenge in the smaller panels, while the rails are enriched with thumb-cuts. This panelled room is the property of Mr. Arthur Edwards of Wigmore Street. In the same collection is a pine-panelled room of Early Georgian date, in which the wall surface is divided into the large panel system by a dado rail, and the doorcase is surmounted by a leaf-carved frieze. The chimneypiece, also of pine, is in two stages, the lower having a shelf supported on carved consoles and a frieze carved with light drapery festoons and a human mask, the upper surmounted by a broken pediment, framing a picture. This room comes from an old house at Ashby St. Ledgers.

A NEEDLE-WORK SETTEE.

While the early eighteenth century walnut furniture is usually simple in design, the contemporary fine floral needlework is sometimes worked in elaborate designs. In a settee at the Kent Galleries, the walnut supports and arms are simple in line, the cabriole leg, which is carved with a long acanthus leaf on the knee, terminating in a claw and ball foot, while the eagle-head of the open arms makes a satisfactory finish to the sweep of the curve. The design of the seat and back is worked in brilliantly coloured wools with flowers, carnations, poppies and tiger lilies relieved against a bright canary yellow ground. In the same collection is a mahogany bureau cabinet dating from the middle years of the eighteenth century, which is one of those rare combined pieces with a superstructure forming a china cupboard and a writing drawer fitted with the usual devices and accessories. The lower stage, which is fitted with drawers, is surmounted by a wide pagoda moulding, while the glazed cabinet above, which is surmounted by a perforated swan-necked pediment, has its interior fitted with small brackets for china. This small piece, which measures only 2ft. 10ins. in width, is in an excellent and unrestored condition.



A JACOBEAN PANELLED ROOM.

FRENCH FURNITURE.

Much of the French furniture and objects of art from the collection of the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, which is to be sold by Messrs. Christie on February 26th and the following day, comes from well known sources and bears the stamp of famous *ébénistes*, such as J. F. Oeben and Roger Vandercruse La Croix. A small upright secretaire of the latter maker, which has a fall-down front enclosing drawers and pigeon-holes, has the front inlaid with a group of musical instruments, books and foliage on the upper panel, while the lower panel is inlaid with a bouquet of flowers, both panels enclosed in tulipwood borders. The ends are similarly inlaid with bouquets in upright panels. Above these panels is a drawer inlaid with scrolling foliage on a green-stained ground. The commode bearing the stamp of J. F. Oeben, which is divided into three sections, is mounted in ormolu with a frieze of foliage and ribands, corners of laurel and acanthus and a pendant chased with a mask merging into foliage. A table, unstamped and dating from the late eighteenth century, which has the top and frieze overlaid with plaques of Japanese lacquer and bears on the crimson leather writing slab the crowned monogram of Marie Antoinette, is a charming example of the feminine furniture of this period.

J. DE SERRE.



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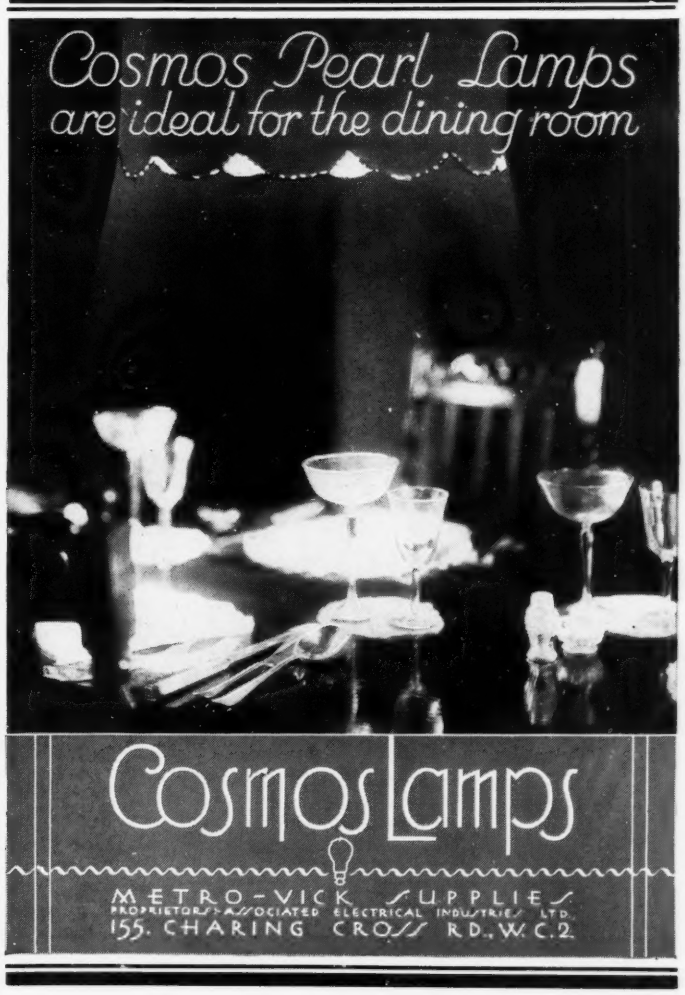
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THE DIARY of a MIDLAND FARMER—DECEMBER

OTHER men may take stock of their position—may count their successes and discount their failures—at the end of the calendar year. But not the farmer. At the end of December the farmer's business has as yet survived a bare half of the testing winter season. That is no time to be talking of success and too soon to speak of failure. This December, it is true, we have been tested by such gales as are unique in my recollection and by a rainfall of over four inches. The rain has seriously interfered with arable operations and made it essential to seize the smallest opportunity for pushing ahead with the ploughing of ground intended for spring cereals and roots in 1930. And yet the rainfall of the calendar year remains—at 21ins.—3ins. below our local average for the past forty-five years.

And, with it all, the weather has been markedly mild. We have had, as yet, little or nothing of winter's severity. It has been a mildness most welcome to farmers whose fodder stocks were much depleted by the long drought of the year. The plant growth of weeds has been phenomenal. Even stubbles scuffled after harvest, and as yet unploughed, are green with germinated weed seeds and the shedded seeds of spring oats and barley. Even some seedings of mustard—late germinated of drainage has always and almost everywhere received so little methodical attention. A drainage plan of our land would be invaluable at such a time of flood as this has been; but actually our knowledge of the exact drainage of our land here covers only such drainage as is of recent execution. For the rest we have the evidence of such outfalls as remain unchoked, and beyond this can only rely on the recollections of our oldest labourer, who certainly has grown up with the farm and worked here since boyhood. But, for lack of drainage plans, too much of our December time has had to be spent in opening up new channels to get rid of surface water, and a great deal of time has been spent in clearing blocked drains. "Mole" draining is, unfortunately, not suitable here, and it is clear that next autumn we shall have to drain some of our worst places with pipes. Some of our wheat has been under water for want of, or because of, faulty drainage; but certainly good growth has otherwise been made during the month. Incidentally, it is rather remarkable to find that, although the wheat is now well established, the rooks have continued to pay mischievous attention to it and have done a certain amount of damage.

The "mixed" farmer—with supplies of home-grown fodder now sufficient to meet the needs of the dairy herd maintenance



IN THE FARMYARD.

owing to the dry summer—retain a September freshness untouched by frost. Pasture fields have a greenness of spring, and in those which have been freed from stock there has been an actual growth of grass. Young seeds leys, seeded in spring and almost killed by drought of summer, have made welcome recovery. What looked like being a dismal failure has now become a successful sward.

All this has meant a decline in feeding stuffs values—or a lowering of cost, according to the point of view. If the majority of arable farmers are feeling an awkward pinch of low cereal prices, the stock feeding and breeding farmer can make an unexpected saving. At the beginning of winter I was tempted to buy forward supplies to carry me to the end of December. I did so in the case of two foodstuffs, and in one instance prices have, in fact, made no rise at all and in the other they have fallen by fifteen shillings a ton. Indeed, I am afraid that foodstuff merchants must have fared very badly with this unexpected run of prices. For example, as against December, 1928, I paid this December only £9 5s. a ton for barley meal as against £11; for bran, £6 15s. instead of £8 10s.; for sharps, £7 5s. against £9 10s. Maize meal at £9 5s. was 45s. a ton cheaper than in December, 1928. Extracted soya bean meal cost £11 this year and £12 last year.

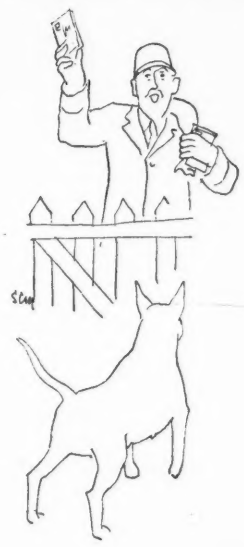
To us here in the Midlands all this makes for financial hopefulness for 1930; but, as I will gloomily repeat, winter is not yet done. The first four months of the new year may well upset all our calculations. In the meantime the heavy rainfall revives in me a staggered amazement that the problem ration—has at the moment a reasonably bright outlook; and pigs, for most of us, make the immediate outlook still brighter. Unfortunately, we ourselves are short of pigs of a marketable age, but during December I did sell two good bacon pigs for £13 and £14 respectively, and I sold a barren sow and a Middle White boar along with seven porkers. That boar had been a great disappointment. He was particularly well bred, but his progeny were always inferior, and the annoying thing is that I have ten sows yet to farrow with which he was mated. The recent Pig Industry Council report on the "commercial pig," by the way, has almost persuaded me to buy some Large White breeding stock. The Large and the Middle White breeds go side by side and inter-cross very successfully. It is to be hoped, from our point of view, that recent publicity will not mean soaring prices for breeding stock of the commercial type.

With the dairy herd I have nothing of interest to report for December—unless it is interesting that our lamentable disproportion of bull calves continues with yet another two born during the month. And a minor disaster followed on the quarterly inspection made for the purposes of Grade A milk. The veterinary officer reported one cow to the county authorities under the 1925 Tuberculosis Order—a cow bought in as tuberculin tested two and a half years ago. She had started a chronic cough and begun to show signs of ill health, and she re-acted to the two tests made. The post-mortem confirmed that she was affected, and although this was not a case of advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, a carcass value of only £9 was allowed.

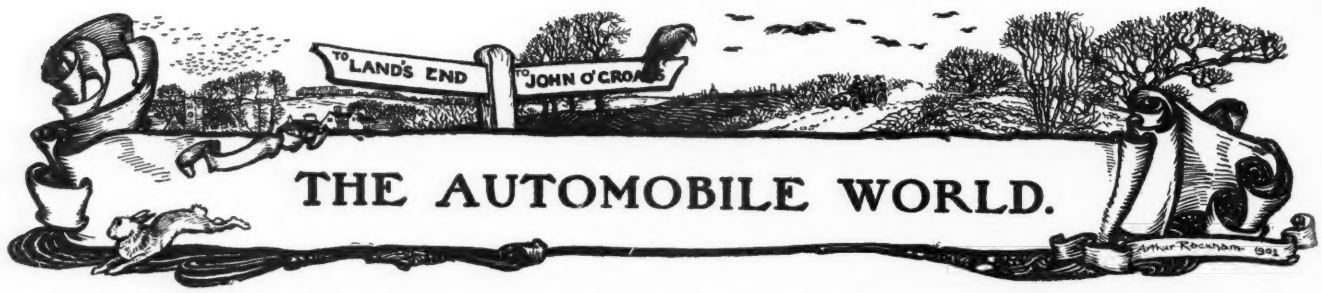


THE WORTHINGTON KENNEL CLUB

meeting on Sunday morning at the "Five Bells"



Bess, bull-terrier b. Excellent head, full of good points. Ask the postman. Constantly exhibited at the "Five Bells," where she and her owner are known and respected. It's Bess gets the respect. Deafness, common in bull-terriers, is her one fault. When Giles was showing us how he'd killed an adder, and Bess got her tail under his foot, the poor old girl couldn't hear him apologising. Lot of ill-feeling there was about that—till her owner ordered Worthingtons all round!



THE NEW 20 H.P. SUNBEAM

SUNBEAMS of Wolverhampton have probably done more than any other firm in this country to uphold the name and traditions of British car manufacturers abroad.

Before the War and after, they were about the only firm in these islands that took Continental racing seriously. Under the able leadership and design of Mr. Louis Coatalen, their cars went from success to success, and with their associated companies, Talbot and Darracq, they were generally always in the front rank in any great sporting event on the Continent.

The name of Sunbeam will also be associated with some of the greatest racing drivers of the past and of the present.

In 1927, Sir Henry Segrave was the first man to attain the speed of more than 200 m.p.h. on land in a Sunbeam-built car. At the present moment, Mr. Louis Coatalen and the Sunbeam works are hard at it producing a new car with two engines, which will be driven by Mr. Kaye Don, and which it is expected will be capable of a speed in excess of 250 m.p.h.

To the ordinary Sunbeam owner this may appear to have little effect on the vehicle that he owns, but there is always something about a car produced by the makers of great racing marks which is lacking in other vehicles.

The new 20 h.p. Sunbeam, which I have had an opportunity of testing recently, is no exception. There is a feel about the car which is only shared by one or two other makes in the world. The steering and the gear box have obviously only been brought out by designers who had gone through the hard school of racing.

In feel the car is very similar to the excellent vehicle in the same category produced last year, with the exception that the rough spots have undoubtedly been smoothed out. All the little defects which usually occur in every car, however perfect, have definitely been eliminated and the sterling qualities still further improved.

The first thing that impresses one is the excellence of the steering and the gear box. The former is of the screw and nut type and is beautifully light and very positively self-centres itself. On first driving the car this abrupt tendency to return to the straight line is slightly embarrassing, but when one gets used to it it is indeed a delight to drive the car on any type of road.

The gear box provides four forward speeds and a reverse. The gate working in the reverse from the conventional manner, that is to say, from outwards towards the centre of the chassis, first being right forward on the right outside. The operating lever is, of course, on the right, and I have seldom driven a car with a box that was so easy to manipulate.

The clutch is of the single plate type with a fabric friction surface. It is very smooth and positive in operation, and as the spinning member is very light, it makes gear changing all the easier. Changes from any gear, either up or down, can be made in complete silence by the absolute novice with very little practice, and there is a beautiful smooth feel about the meshing of the gears which is rarely encountered.

All the Sunbeam engines for this year are of the six-cylinder type, the 20 h.p. having a bore of 75mm. and a stroke of 110mm., giving it a cubic capacity of 2,916 c.c. The engine clutch and gear box are combined in a single unit, and the six cylinders are contained in a monobloc casting with a detachable cylinder head. One inlet and one exhaust valve are fitted to each cylinder, and are operated by push rods and rockers from a side cam shaft. The entire valve gear is totally enclosed, which, while it keeps it silent in operation, allows for easy accessibility, as the valve cover can be removed by undoing four nuts.

The ignition is of the dual type, both the magneto and coil being used. A switch on the dashboard allows alternative use to be made of either of these two systems.

The carburettor is a Claudel Hobson of the pump type, giving an extra powerful mixture when the throttle is thrown open. For easy starting a strangler is fitted on the dashboard, and there is also a mixture control to be found there.

In actual practice the car was quite easy to start from cold, and warmed up commendably quickly.

The rear axle is of the semi-floating type, and the drive is by spiral bevel. It was very silent in operation, and there was no noticeable noise even on the overrun.

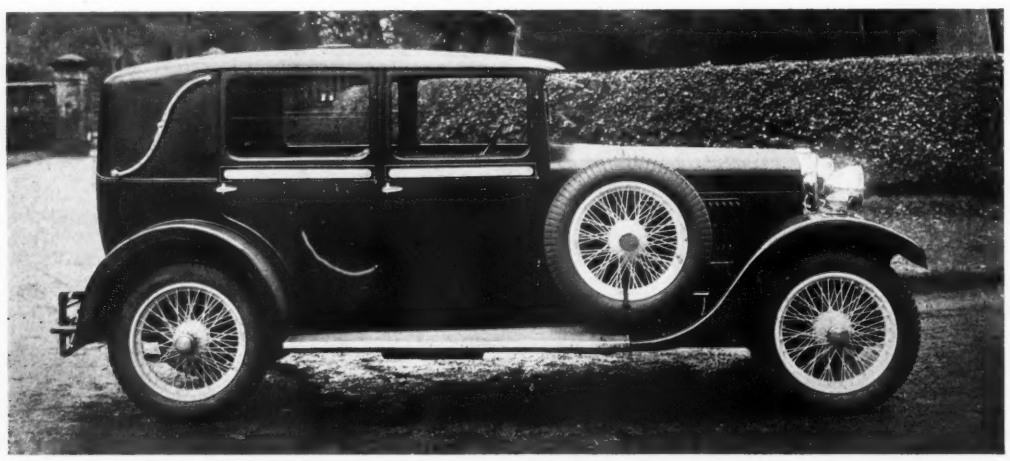
The brakes are of the internal expanding type on all four wheels. The pedal operates through a Dewandre vacuum servo, while the hand brake operates separate shoes on the rear wheels only. These brakes are powerful and smooth in action. On my Tapley brake gauge I got a reading of 54 per cent., which is equivalent to a stopping distance of 25ft. from 20 m.p.h. with the foot-operated set. With the side brake, I obtained a reading of 26 per cent., which is equivalent to a stopping distance of 51ft. from 20 m.p.h. There is an easily accessible adjustment for all brakes.

The springing is much improved, and consists of long semi-elliptic springs on both front and rear axles. Shock absorbers are also fitted all round. The road-holding qualities of the car were extremely good, and there was no tendency to roll at high speeds, while at a low rate there was no sign of roughness.

A new feature this year is the adoption of the centralised chassis lubrication. This is operated by a pedal beneath the dash. The oil tank is mounted on the engine side on the dash, and by depressing this pedal oil is fed by means of pipes and special feed plugs to the various lubricating points of the chassis.

The side members of the chassis are inswept at the front to provide a good steering lock. The fuel tank is carried at the rear and has a capacity of twelve gallons. With regard to the actual performance of the car on the road it must be stated that the weather conditions were appalling. A side wind was blowing at gale force, and under these conditions really high speeds were impossible, though when all the circumstances are taken into account the performance of the car was distinctly good. It was impossible to attain a maximum speed of much over 60 m.p.h. with this terrific wind, but I should say that the car is capable of an honest 70 under normal conditions.

The acceleration figures, too, would obviously have been improved on a normal

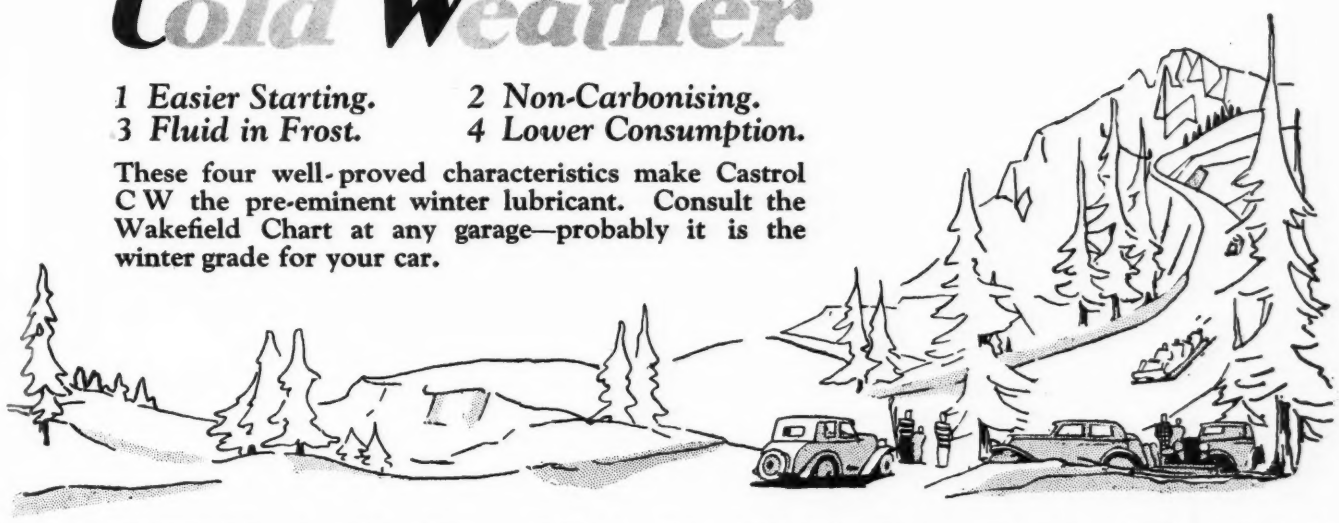


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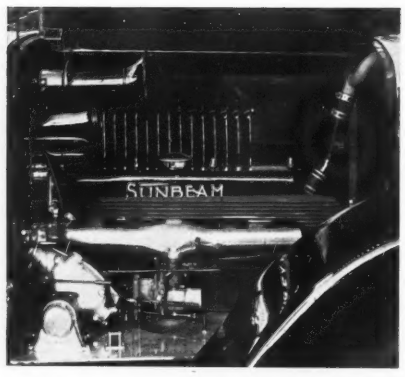
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3.P.761



The carburettor side of the 20 h.p. Sunbeam.

day, but as a matter of interest I will give them.

On top gear the car occupied 5secs. from 10 to 20 m.p.h., 12secs. from 10 to 30 m.p.h., 18secs. from 10 to 40 m.p.h., and 27secs. from 10 to 50 m.p.h. On the third gear, 10 to 30 m.p.h. occupied 9secs., while on the second gear 10 to 20 m.p.h. occupied 2 3-5secs.

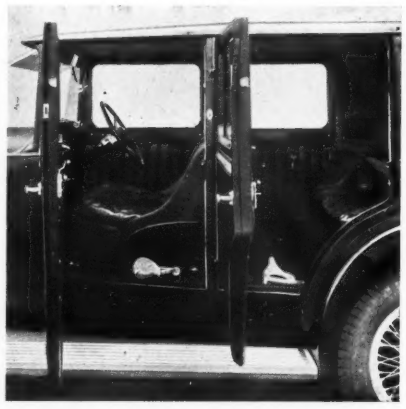
The gear ratios are interesting, as, though they appear to be on the low side, at no time does the engine show any sign of turning over fast. The top gear ratio is 5.1 to 1, the third 7.4 to 1, the second 14 to 1, and the bottom 20.4 to 1. Contrary to usual practice, the reverse is higher than the bottom gear, its ratio being 15.3 to 1. At no time was there any apparent vibration period in the engine, which pulled smoothly and evenly right through its range. On top gear the car would wander in traffic at a walking pace and accelerate smoothly; while, if necessary, a swift drop into third, which was almost childishly simple, would result in an improved get-away.

It is always pleasant to lift the bonnet on a Sunbeam, as the engine is so beautifully clean in design. On the near side the water pump, dynamo and magneto are all driven in tandem, the sparking plugs and necessary parts being easily accessible.

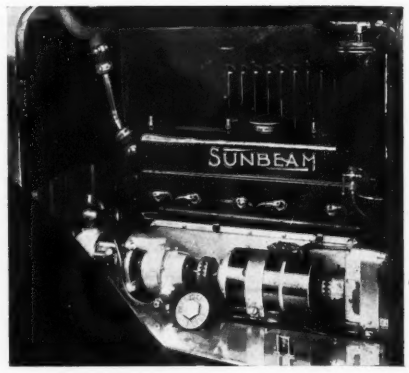
On the off side the carburettor is also easily accessible, while the exhaust manifold is carried forward so as to ensure that no fumes or heat will get into the interior of the bodywork.

The oil filler is on the top of the valve casing over the cylinders, and there is a little trigger on the near side which opens a hole in the sump so that the oil level can be ascertained. The tank filler at the back is very accessible, and there is a neat tank cover and luggage grid combined.

The car I had for trial was fitted with a Weymann four-door saloon body. The wheelbase of 10ft. 4½ins. allows for plenty of room. The front seats were separately adjustable, and the interior was upholstered in good leather. The rear seat and back rest were also adjustable, and a central arm rest could be pulled down. There are four windows, all of which wind, and a blind for the back light which can be raised or lowered from the driver's seat. A glass roof ventilator is fitted, and a foot-rest for the passengers in the rear seat.



The interior of the Sunbeam Weymann body.

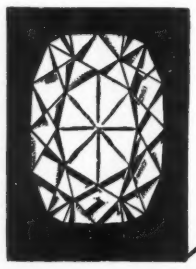


The near side of the Sunbeam, showing auxiliaries.

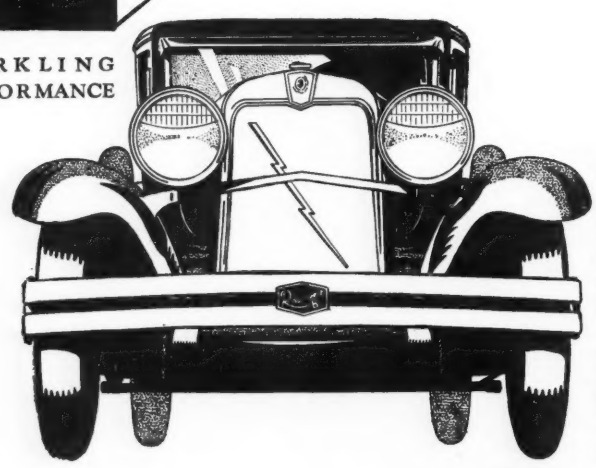
The head room is ample, and there is a very convenient arrangement for getting at the back axle by removing the back seat cushion and lifting up a fabric flap. A single-piece wind screen is fitted, which opens from the bottom. Above this there is a very ingenious ventilator, which allows air to enter without the possibility of causing a draught. A suction-operated wind screen wiper is fitted, and a coloured sun-visor helps driving on bright days.

Two reflectors are fitted, so that both driver and passenger can see what is behind; and lights are provided in the rear compartment.

The track of the car is 4ft. 7ins., while the ground clearance is 8ins. The R.A.C. rating is 20.9 h.p., and the annual tax £21. The chassis price is £595, while with the Weymann body it is priced complete at £875. M. G.



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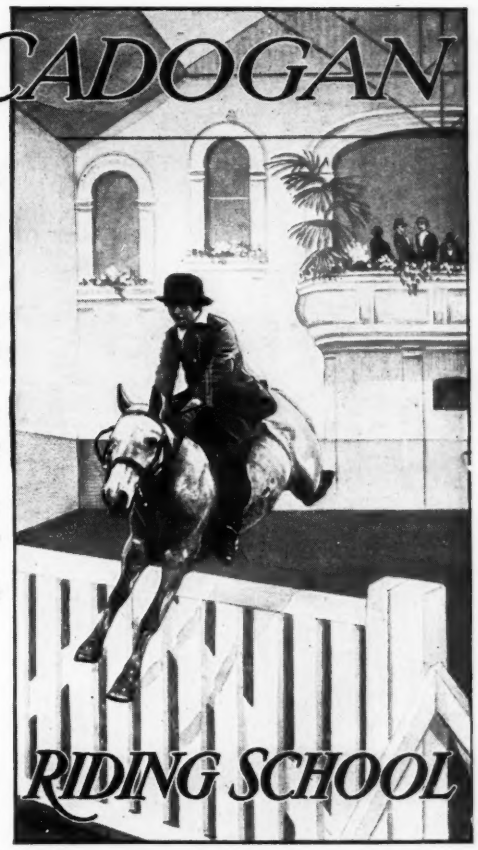
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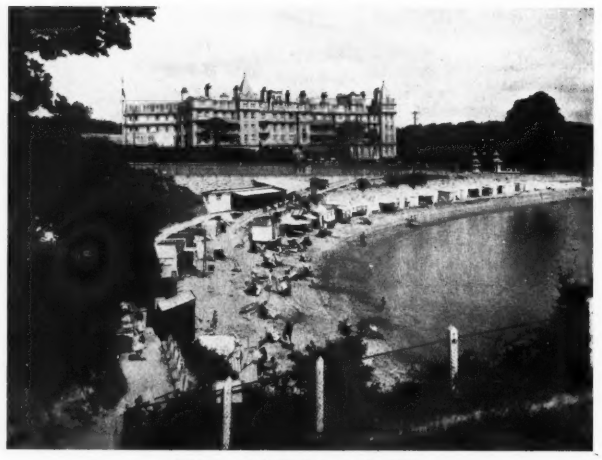
VICHY ETAT



ENGLISH WINTER RESORTS: TORQUAY

MOST people who have travelled extensively on the Continent will agree that for speed, comfort and absence of oscillation English main line trains are hard to beat, while even the much vaunted American trains have drawbacks which are not encountered on English expresses. One of the finest trains in the country, and at the same time one of the most comfortable, is the Great Western "Cornish Riviera" express, which goes thundering down to the West Country to land one in smiling Devon or on the purple and gold coast of the Delectable Duchy.

Another fine train, "The Torbay Limited," will take you to Torquay, chief among the South Devon coast resorts, and a town which can boast that it has as much sunshine and fewer frosts than the far-famed French Riviera. Torbay, in whose centre the town stands, forms a wide semi-circle broken by smaller bays and inlets. Here, alternating with bold limestone cliffs, are headlands of red sandstone, while beaches of pebbles are succeeded by firm and extensive sands. To the east Hope's Nose juts out into the sea, while westward the coast curves round to the high promontory of Berry Head. In winter Torquay is screened from the cold winds by the towering hills and rocky headlands which form the background to the bay.



THE CORBYN BEACH.

The early history of the place was bound up with that of Torre Abbey, which was founded by William Brewer in 1196. The demesne of the abbey was purchased in 1664 by Sir George Carey, whose descendant is the present owner. Torquay has always been a great naval rendezvous, and at the close of the eighteenth century the Government of the day was much exercised with plans for building a breakwater, for while the harbour is sheltered from southerly and south-westerly gales, when the wind blows from the east ships are obliged to give it a wide berth. Motives of economy prevented the proposed outlay, and in the end Plymouth was preferred to Torquay, and a breakwater was erected there in 1812. Later on the claims of Torquay were again brought forward, but on that occasion Weymouth, as being equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth, was given the preference, and was provided with its great breakwater in 1872. Torquay still likes to dwell on the memory of the visit of the deposed Emperor Napoleon to the harbour, in which H.M.S. Bellerophon anchored for several days on her way to St. Helena. The ship was surrounded by a flotilla of yachts and rowboats, the inhabitants of Torquay and the surrounding district making it a point of honour to catch a glimpse of the fallen Emperor whose name had for years been a bogey in every nursery in England. The numbers of boats were so large that the captain of the Bellerophon had to lower his own boats with instructions to their crews to row round and round the ship and so keep the sightseeing crowds at a distance. Napoleon is said to have been much delighted with the attention of the crowds, and the beauty of the bay moved him to exclaim, "Enfin, voilà un beau pays." Torquay's connection with the Bonaparte dynasty did not end with his departure, for some sixty years later the third Napoleon and his ill-fated son, the Prince Imperial, who afterwards met his death at the hands of the Zulus, stayed for several weeks at the chief hotel in the town.

The mildness of the climate in which Torquay rejoices may be gauged by the fact that even in winter the place is a paradise of flowers and exotic plants. These latter include spindle trees and bamboos from Japan, almond trees from Italy, rock roses from the Levant, arctotis from the Cape, Indian figs from Mexico, and fan and other palms from southern Europe. The famous Rock Walk is one of the features of the place. There bamboos, yuccas, eucalyptus, palms and other tropical plants flourish luxuriantly, and camellias and passion flowers defy the mild rigours of Torquay's winter. There are many delightful walks in the neighbourhood, one of the favourite ones being that along the cliff path known as Bishop's Walk, which ultimately leads to Anstey's Cove, a deep gorge bounded on either side by towering cliffs and dipping with a wealth of foliage to the sea. Just beyond is the deep combe known as Babbacombe Bay. It has been claimed for Babbacombe that it is the most beautifully situated village in England. The deeply wooded slope with many charming villas gleaming white amid the trees, the downs laid out with lawns and flower beds, the white crescent of Oddicombe beach with its background of red cliffs, and the cottages nestling round the tiny pier, combine to make a picture of rare beauty.



DARTMOUTH AND KINGSWEAR CASTLES.

Torquay is not without literary associations. Matthew Bridges, a well known poet in the middle of the last century, wrote a poem on Babbacombe, and

TORQUAY

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Official Guide free on application to J. M. SCOTT, C.L. Dept., Torquay.

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Skies in the North and East may frown and weep, but at Torquay—the English Riviera—it is always 'Set Fair.' Torquay gives you sunshine in profusion, warm, health-giving breezes, tropical palms and flowers, and above all, a typically English atmosphere. If you wish to escape winter without deserting England come to

TORQUAY

It offers you every facility for sport and amusement, its splendid hotels, its medical baths—perhaps the finest range in the whole of Europe—and its ready accessibility, have made it an ideal all-the-year-round resort for those in search of a restful and healthy holiday.

A copy of the beautifully illustrated guide to Torquay will be forwarded free on application to:—

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The Palace therefore is an "all-the-year-round" hotel. Golf, tennis, swimming, squash, badminton, dancing, cinema and entertainments in January as in June.

Moreover, these things are provided for visitors in much the same way as electric lifts, central heating, hot and cold running water. That is to say, they are not "extras."

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Charles Kingsley was a resident in Torquay for some time. The then Bishop of Exeter, Phillpotts, regarded the author of *Alton Locke* as a dangerous heretic and closed all the pulpits of Torquay against him. Ostracised by local society, he spent his time enjoying the beautiful country walks and collecting material for his later work, *Glaucus*. His biographer states that it was in his cottage on the cliff that he first conceived the idea of *Westward Ho!* Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent some time in Torquay before her marriage, and Mrs. Brydges Williams was living here in 1851, the lady who took such an interest in Benjamin Disraeli that she eventually left him her entire estate with the proviso that she should be buried at his seat at Hughenden. In modern times Mr. Eden Phillpotts has made the district peculiarly his own. He has become to Dartmoor something of what Thomas Hardy has been to Wessex.



THE ENTRANCE TO FORD HOUSE.

No visitor to Torquay will complain of a lack of outdoor recreation. There is hunting for eight months of the year with several packs of foxhounds, and packs of harriers abound. The golfer is well catered for, since there are two eighteen-hole courses and two nine-hole courses in Torquay itself. Many other links are easily accessible, among others those at Budleigh Salterton, Dawlish, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth and Tavistock. The two last named are, perhaps, the two best inland links in the south of England.

TRAVEL NOTES

TORQUAY can be reached from London by express in three and a half hours. Fares: First class, £2 12s. 3d.; third class, £1 4s. 9d. Numbered seats can be reserved on most G.W.R. trains upon payment of 1s. Restaurant cars are attached to all long distance trains.

The following places of interest are within easy reach of Torquay:

Cockington, a picturesque village with a famous smithy which it is rumoured is to be sold and transported to America. The Court was largely re-built in 1684.

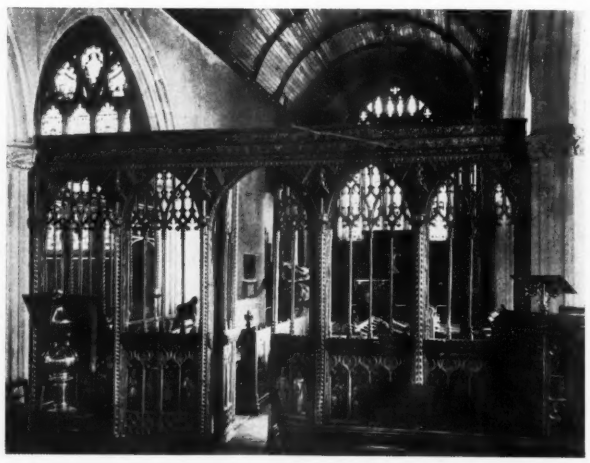
Compton Castle is perhaps the most interesting fortified mansion in the west of England. The building is for the most part a ruin, but reveals traces of its former splendour. Originally belonging to the Poles, it passed to the Comptons and in the reign of Edward II to the Gilberts.

Paignton is a fashionable watering place two and three-quarter miles to the south of Torquay. The parish church is a fine building mainly Perpendicular, with a carved stone pulpit somewhat mutilated by the Cromwellian soldiery. Close by are the remains of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Exeter, chief among them being a squat tower known as the Bible Tower from the fact that Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, was the last bishop to inhabit the palace.

Dartmouth, at the mouth of the exquisite river Dart, is very picturesque with its many houses whose upper storeys project over the lower and whose fronts are ornamented with gable ends. The Butterwalk along the river contains many of these houses.

Dartmoor lies to the north-west of Torquay and can be reached by way of Newton Abbot. Its chief resorts are Chagford on the river Teign, Widdecombe with a beautiful church, Buckland in the Moor, Holme, and the Hey Tor rocks.

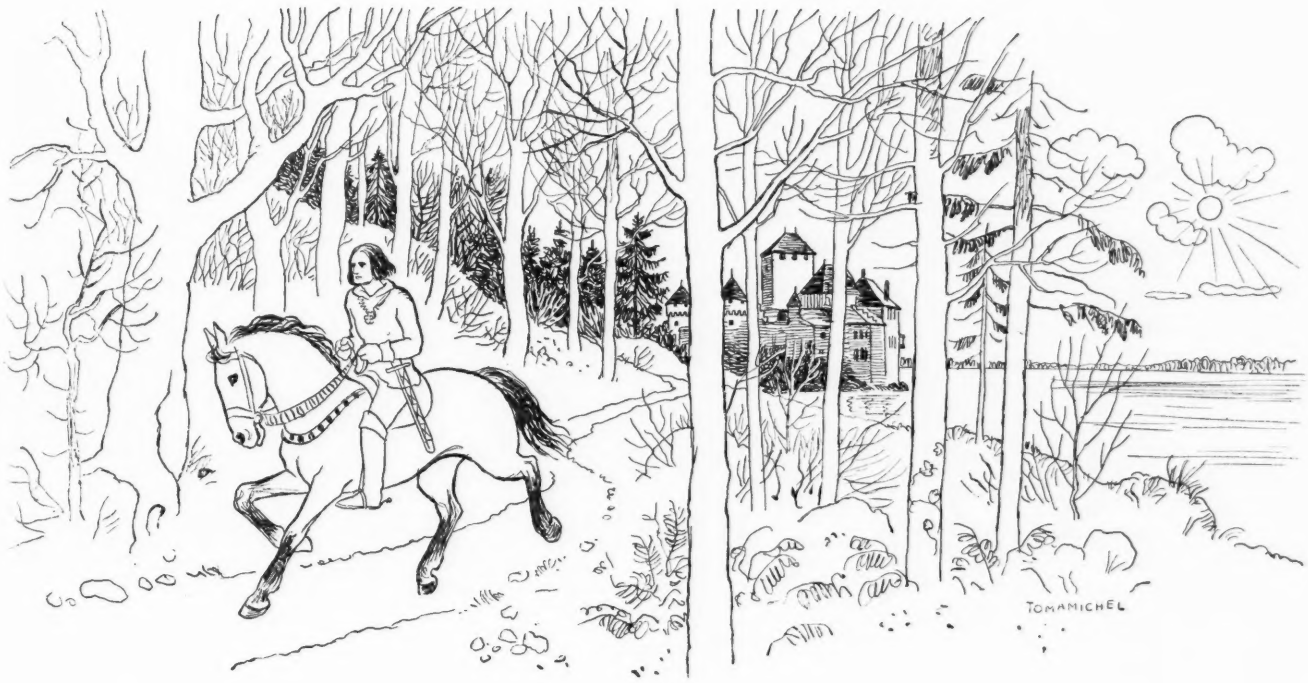
Berry Pomeroy village is about eight miles from Torquay. On a lofty limestone rock stand the ruins of the castle, which is said to be one of the most splendid memorials of ancient feudal splendour in the country.



THE SCREEN AT ST. MARY'S, WOLBOROUGH.

Newton Abbot is a flourishing market town not far from Torquay, and is known as the gateway of Dartmoor. Near by is the Elizabethan mansion of Ford House, where William of Orange slept on the night after landing at Brixham, which is just on the opposite side of Torbay and is famous for its fishing fleet.

Looking down on Newton Abbot is the church of St. Mary's, Wolborough, with its fifteenth century painted rood-screen. Totnes is an interesting old town with a fine church. In its very steep main street are the "Butterwalks," reminiscent of the cloistered rows at Chester.



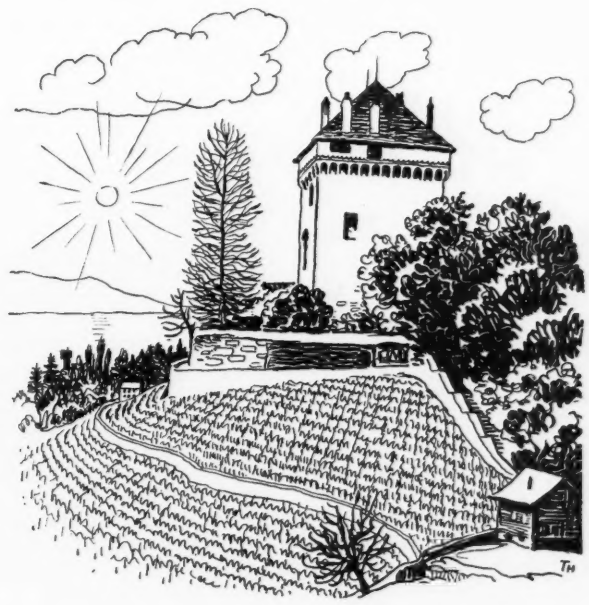
The Duke of Savoy is a Happy Mortal!

BUT not the only happy one. His cousin who inhabits another proud castle on the Lake of Geneva is just as lucky! Why should you not be this lucky cousin and live at Montreux-Territet as neighbour to the lord and master of Chillon Castle? Life on these sun-lit shores is so gay and free from care even in winter that you will wonder why you never before thought of leaving the old country for a time and coming here. There is a secret, and yet no mystery, about this mild and equable climate: hills in the background, and therefore no stormy westerly winds, a sunny aspect at the water's edge, and therefore warmth and comfort even in winter.

THE atmosphere of Montreux-Territet in winter has its own peculiar charm, both social and climatic. It is a joy merely to be alive in this „land of sunshine". Exercise of the kind you best like is always within reach. You can take lovely level walks along the water's edge or roam on the heights overlooking the lake; you can scour the country in a car, or take advantage of the mountain railways which will land you quickly and safely in the region of winter sports. Wherever you go, you will find that walks and excursions amidst this glorious scenery leave mental pictures of beauty never to be effaced. You have left all the unpleasantness connected with a succession of dull, dismal days behind. There is constantly „something going on", either indoors or out. No wonder that many English people have settled here for good, for there is only one Montreux-Territet. If you want to enjoy a winter holiday without fear of catching cold, consider the question of spending at least a few weeks here. There are plenty of good hotels and boarding-houses, and you can get pleasant accommodation at moderate rates. Ask your tourist agents what they think of Montreux-Territet. Or, better still, come and see for yourself! You will here find the very thing that is wanting in the home-land at this time of year: abundant sunshine, pure, dry air, and warmth, — health-giving outdoor life under ideal climatic conditions.

MONTREUX-TERRITET is just as well off as the owner of Chillon Castle. And so are Clarens and Glion, the two outlying resorts on the lakeside and on the heights.

Every tourist agency knows Montreux.
You can get full information by return from the Secretary, Société des Hôteliers, Montreux, Switzerland.



STOCK FOR THE NEW YEAR

A REALLY wet December is a good thing for partridges, because it acts as a brake on over-shooting, and in these days of syndicate shoots there is little doubt that in many places partridges, when there are any, are shot too hard. It is not much good pleading with people who do not realise that the partridge is not like the pheasant, "replaceable stores," and though this last year has been a wonderful year on good partridge ground, it has only brought up the level to average on the cold clays and other naturally rather poor partridge country.

On sand and on chalk the partridges have been splendid—a bumper year—and I am delighted to hear fortunate folk speak of record bags for their ground; but I am not particularly sorry that a wet December prevented many of those last attractive little drives of the packs, for a surplus stock on the good ground means a spring repopulation of the poorer lands. Some people may be tempted to shoot partridges after the New Year is in, on the ground that their stock is too heavy and can stand it. It is a decision I should be inclined to reverse and one I certainly deplore, for we can do with a far heavier breeding stock than the depleted stocks after the bad periods. If we look down partridge records we find that the influence of a bumper year lasts for some three years. The good partridge lands reach their peak in the first season, the poorer ones come on to their bumper in the second year, and the third year, as a rule, maintains a fairly high average all round. There are variations, of course; late June and early July weather is the determinant; but though thunderstorms, rain and wind may wipe out stock here and there, it is seldom bad as a whole.

The beginning of the year is a good time for stocktaking, and I think that most of us will find that we are left with a very good stock of birds. There are certainly far more partridges about than we have seen for five or six seasons, and people are beginning to get a bit bothered about the business of old birds. Every authority agrees that they should be shot down and the rising generation given a chance to show their marvellous fecundity. My own opinion is that if you see a patriarchal partridge flying about with a long grey beard it should be shot and the body sent to the proper authorities. In practice, I am unable, at this time of year, to distinguish a middle-aged, stock-brokerish sort of partridge from a hale and hearty young-man-about-town sort of bird. They do not give me time to ask their age.

There is a theory that old birds lead the flight. In September, perhaps, this is so; in December, when they are packed, who knows but that some dashing young thruster may give the pack a lead? Keepers are very dogmatic about these matters. They will pick up a bird, usually one with a well marked horseshoe, and state *ex cathedra*, "Tha's an owld cock, tha' un is"; they then chuck it down with a wonderful display of nonchalance and spurn the body back into line with the bag with a heftily shod foot.

If you have an enquiring mind and a hare pocket it is worth while lifting the sample and verifying the facts during those last offices of depluming and evisceration which precede its appearance on the table. It is rather more than even chances on its being a hen in her second season.

There is, I fear, a good deal of superstition about the failing vital forces of old birds. Take the conditions which prevailed in the season 1928–29. There were no young birds to speak of. We had the leathery survivors of four consecutive bad seasons—yet this year is a bumper year. They laid all right, they hatched all right, and they survived all right. It is very frankly a credit to the old birds. Theoretically they were past it—"passion would outrun fulfilment"—but there it was: warmth, sunlight, fresh air and a spring drought just brought them up to scratch. Perhaps in a soft or early year they would not do so well, but given luck they seem to be deuced capable. Weather conditions checked any unduly early amative demonstrations, and they enjoyed what was, for partridges, practically an ideal year. It is usual for keepers to speak learnedly about "weak germs" in the eggs, but it is high time that we realised that hard ground frosts or inadequate moisture are far more likely factors where the failure of game eggs is concerned.

The pheasant stock is unlike the partridge stock in that it is, within limits, a controllable factor. You can shoot down to your last handful and replace by rearing. The question of the old cock pheasant is less easy to answer, and pheasant hens never seem to get very old, although one does strike an aged parishioner on occasion. The cock's spurs betray his age, but the hen, lady-like, keeps her age to herself, and it is only revealed under the carver's fork.

The profound puzzle is, where on earth do these extremely aged cock birds come from? Last year I pursued unremitting and not too scrupulous warfare against cocks down to the ultimate day, yet during this last month I have moodily surveyed in my game larder birds which could probably remember crowing when Zeppelins flew over. In theory they are poor for the table, but—let this be my New Year's gift to housewives—if you hang them long enough they get perfectly tender. You cannot set a time to this, for it depends on the weather. Last year I ate, on Easter Sunday, a veteran killed on the last day of the season, but I fancy that only a formidable frost or a very good, cool game larder, combined with an early Easter, can make this feat possible. I do not like game in a state of exaltation, but with the old, old bird progress is leisurely. There is, too, another solution to the old bird problem: they make, after a decent lapse of time, a most admirable potted meat. The secret is a delicate combination of old bird and the hammy end of a ham no longer presentable at table. I deplore the solution affected by a cynical friend of mine who, after prodding a contemplative finger at a pair of formidable spurs, observed, "After all, one must entertain the clergy."

In our stocktaking we may be able to form an estimate of our birds; but who can gauge ground game? This year hares have been exceptionally plentiful on suitable ground, and we can infer that we are left with a better stock than usual, but we shall not see much of them until mad March is in. Of all our game, hares keep their secrets best, and we know little about their domestic affairs. In bad years they seem to produce fewer offspring, but in good years they multiply. A good early hay harvest seems to be the probable determinant, but when grass is belated or we have a prolonged wet spring we lose, I fancy, on these early litters. Few people plead for the hare, but I for one lay up my guns early, for though I like hare in the jug as well as any man, I like to see them on the pasture on a spring morning—true symbol that winter is at last behind.

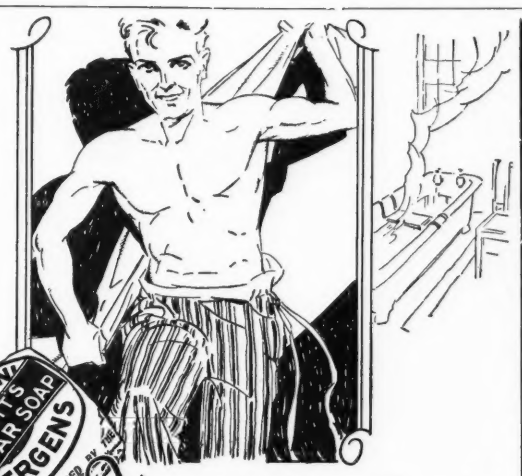
As for rabbits, no season seems sufficiently rigorous to keep them down. They multiply inordinately. The natural cycle of over-population is, however, kept in check by epidemics, and rabbit coccidiosis soon reduces the numbers whenever overcrowding is noticeable. Neither farmer nor gardener will regret when they are few in number, for, however small the stock, there will soon be too many. In a hard winter one can shoot rabbits very fairly late, but in a mild winter ferreting has to stop all too early. I am a firm believer in reducing rabbit stock as low as possible. As a fall of snow may convert all rabbits into active agents for the destruction of plantations, every rabbit shot now has double value.

H. B. C. P.



BRINGING THEM OVER

We are asked to state that the etchings by Norman Wilkinson which appeared in our issues of December 7th and 14th are published by Messrs. Robert Dunthorne and Son, Limited, and that the correct title of the etching appearing in the issue of December 7th is "Single-Handed."



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THE GARDEN

THE SEED ORDER

THERE is no more important time in the gardening year than the opening of the seed season, which is heralded by the distribution of those elaborate seed lists that arrive by every post at this time. Let me, therefore, call attention to the importance of these lists and to the care and wisdom required in the making out of the seed order. I am not so much concerned with the question of a particular selection of named varieties of flowers and vegetables, as that is purely a matter of individual taste and ambition, as I am with the more general aspects of this pressing duty. Despite the remarkable extension of gardening during the last ten years and the increasing numbers who do their own gardening, or, at least, who supervise the planting schemes and plant furnishing from the point of view of colour effect, there is a surprising lack of attention given to the annual seed order. Gardeners do not seem to realise that these annual lists catalogue the backbone of every garden, both from the standpoint of its beauty and its utility. They offer the fundamental constituents upon which the whole structure of the garden is raised and its success built up. For this reason, therefore, they are deserving of close study and even careful research if the seed order is to contain the best that the catalogues have to offer and so that the garden will accordingly benefit.



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To the enterprising gardener they act as a spur, encouraging him to experiment with new things and to do better with established favourites. To the beginner they open up an enchanting vista and set a spark to kindle the flame of gardening enthusiasm which lies latent in most of us. It is, unfortunately, only too true, however, that to many gardeners—those who are content to jog along on the same lines as they have done in the past, growing the same plants and following the same methods of arrangement—the seed catalogues and the seed order are looked upon as largely unnecessary items which merely serve to remind them that seed sowing time has arrived and that the order must be placed. The order is regarded purely as a matter of routine. There is little inclination, if the time is available, to glance through its pages to make a careful and up-to-date selection of seeds; the order becomes merely a repetition of those of previous years. This lack of initiative is bad both for the garden and the gardener. The gardener should always aim at a constant improvement both in his methods of arrangement and cultivation and in the plants which he grows, and the seed order is the means whereby he can achieve this. The seed lists themselves are an example of constancy of aim in development and improvement, which is the main antidote to slackness and

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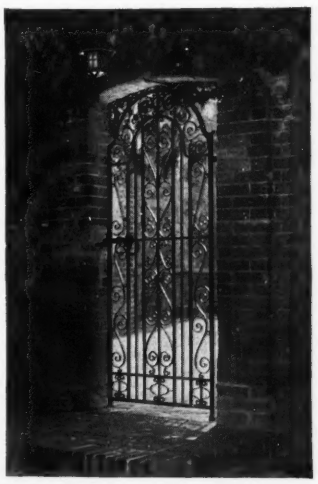
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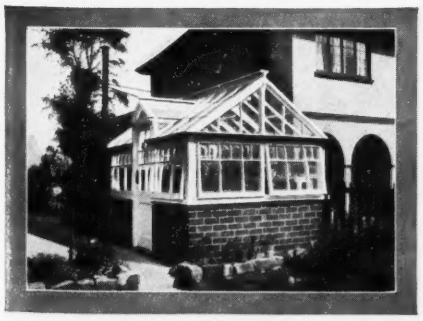
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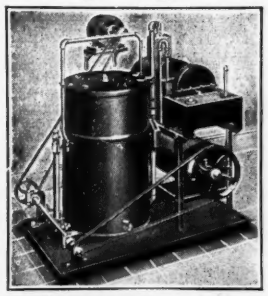
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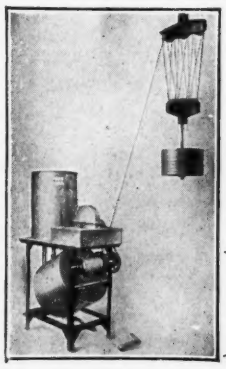
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retrogression in the plants themselves and in those responsible for the production and distribution of seeds. Regarded from this angle, the seed order is important and valuable, in that every gardener is able, by a close study and comparison of his past display with the plant resources that are now placed before him, to see in what direction he is tending and what improvement, if any, is registered in his garden display from year to year.

It may not be inopportune here to say a word concerning those ideals which guide raisers in the production of new varieties of flowers and vegetables, and more particularly the former, in indicating to the garden owner the points that should guide and govern him in his own selection of seeds, for the two, I think, are intimately linked. They have, or should have, the same common aim in promoting a higher standard of beauty. It is a good thing that seedsmen—and plantsmen, too, for that matter—are forced by keen competition to strive for something better than what we already possess in our gardens; but it is to be regretted that one drawback of the system is the striving after something which is new and unusual, but which has nothing to recommend it except its novelty. Happily, this ideal underlying production is not so prevalent nowadays, and gardeners can pin their faith to most novelties in the belief that they are growing something better than the plants' predecessors. It is true that, on looking through the pages of a seed catalogue, there are certain instances where grave doubts may be expressed on the value of certain artificial productions, when, perhaps, the light and graceful habit of a type form has been sacrificed to obtain a more free-flowering but more solid and squat-looking plant, or where size of flower has been developed at the expense of form. These are cases on whose value there is divided opinion; but on the whole the trend is in the direction of a higher standard of all-round beauty, where the plant is developed as a plant, and not where one character is improved at the expense of another.

Not only has there been in the last few years a vast increase in new varieties of plants, but there has been an increasing introduction of new species, as distinct from the artificially raised varieties. The colour range of many groups has been widened considerably, the habit of the plants has been improved and their flowering qualities developed, so that the gardener has now at his disposal not only a larger selection of plants, but a wider range of colourings and better quality plants.

It follows that every gardener, when considering the question of the seed order, should take advantage of this increase in the plant resources and not restrict himself solely to the older types that have been grown year in and year out. Most gardeners are inclined to adopt a too cautious and conservative policy in the matter of seed selection and plant arrangements, and while conservatism seldom fails in certain cases, it pays in gardening to widen the sphere of interest and to adopt a bolder line, so that the garden display is in keeping with the recent developments of horticulture. Only by this co-operation between gardeners and the producers will progress continue to be made. Were there no demand for the newer and better things, the supply of novelties would cease and there would be an actual retrogression. I would put in a plea for a fuller recognition of many of the new things that appear in the seed lists when the seed order is being made out during the next few weeks. In the matter of flower seeds, almost all can be tried, for there is certain to be some situation in the garden to suit a particular plant. With vegetables a greater restraint is necessary, for it is true that certain varieties will do much better in certain districts than in others, and it is always advisable before launching out in experiments with new vegetables to ascertain whether the local conditions are likely to suit new kinds.



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There is no part of the garden that does not benefit from the seed order, and, if for no other reason than that of economy, the gardener should make his selection so that an ample stock is obtained for furnishing the greenhouses, the hardy flower borders and beds, the rock garden and wild garden. With the increasing popularity of wild gardening, greater attention should be given to the seed order from the point of view of stocking the wild parts. In the seed lists will be found a wide range of plants suitable for the purpose, chief among which are the meconopsis, particularly the fine blue M. Baileyi, and a host of primulas, and seed of these should be ordered in bulk to provide a massed plant furnishing.

It is sometimes argued that there is no inducement to grow perennials from seed when flowering plants can be purchased to give an immediate show, but to the large garden owner who has extensive beds and borders to fill it is both an economy and an adventure to raise a stock of perennials from seed. An ample supply of plants is obtained at a minimum of cost, and the surplus can be placed in a reserve border for future requirements or for exchanging with other gardeners for something else. The adventure in raising perennials from seed lies in the fact that certain plants may not come true, and there is always a chance that a new variety of distinctive merit will turn up.



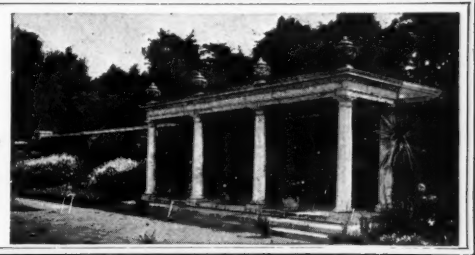
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No seed order is complete without a large selection of annuals, for it is on them that the brilliant summer show of any garden almost entirely depends. There is no more useful group of plants in the garden. They can be employed to fill up gaps in the flower border—those unsightly spaces left from the trail of the late spring frosts or by the dying away of early flowering subjects; they will fill up blanks in the rock garden and furnish a blaze of colour in many an odd corner which would otherwise be bare. Their temporary nature renders them admirable subjects for providing a brilliant display at a minimum of cost in all rented properties where the tenant is not desirous of spending out on a permanent planting; and lastly, they make an excellent stopgap when the garden is taken over at a season when permanent planting is impossible. There is a wide choice of annuals, and I would urge gardeners to make their selection over as wide a range as possible and not to restrict themselves to the more common varieties which one sees in every garden.

G. C. TAYLOR.



THE GARDEN



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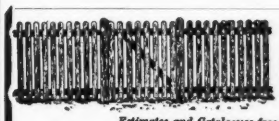
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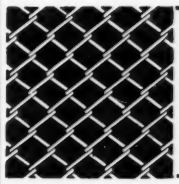
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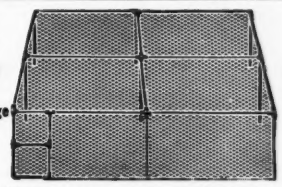
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HINTS FOR THE HUNT BALLS

Beautiful Gowns and Cloaks Worn in the Shires

"SOUVENT femme varie"—and most of all when she changes from the trim simplicity of a riding habit, the clean lines of immaculately tailored melton cloth and cavalry twill, to the splendour of the modern ball gown. For the list of balls in the Shires is a long one and the ball gown is becoming what it was before the war, a *toilette* in which a woman can express her personality and which is worthy of being thought out with infinite care. "Magnificence" in evening attire—that quality which was entirely absent when the knee-length frock was fashionable for ballroom wear—is coming back, and it is as possible to achieve a veritable triumph in one's gown as it was twenty years ago.

The very newest thing in Paris just now is the long tunic effect in an evening gown built over an underskirt or slip. This underskirt would consist of chiffon or tulle, layer upon layer, while the gown itself might be of crêpe satin faille or velvet.

To wear the magnificent jewellery of to-day the gown should be very simply made in long sculptured lines without embroidery or trimming. Evening gloves may once again be any length you please, and in many cases they are often worn nearly to the elbow, a length which commends itself to most women.

Dark colours are very fashionable this year for evening frocks, bottle green and brown especially, while deep royal blue is worn by many women. A dazzling complexion gains greatly in this way, and it makes an interesting change from the soft cyclamen pinks, the lovely crocus and daffodil yellows, the lavenders, pale blues and mauves with which the owner of an extensive wardrobe can ring the changes. One of our sketches is a dress of deep bottle green georgette cut very low at the back, with ribbons of the same colour slung from the shoulders and caught into the waist, while the gown is shirred over the hips in tiny gathers. Another example of the gathered frock is shown opposite to it in the form of a pale brown chiffon frock with panels at the sides and back, and a three-quarter coat of velvet "honeycombed" on the shoulders and cuffs and trimmed with mink. Here the popular three-quarter length is seen.

BLACK OR WHITE.

But however much one may be impressed by the new colours, one comes back to the fundamental truth, *viz.*, that the smartest women this season are wearing black—often with long white gloves—and next to black, white. For with this modern idea of using crêpe satin on both sides it is quite possible to produce a white gown, built on the form-fitting lines, which is really "slimming." The dull side of the material can be used over the hips and bust so that it can even be worn by a woman with a full figure, and, indeed, many women who have lost the slim lines of youth look better in it than anything else. For anyone except the very young, this new, or rather revived, fashion of the clinging princess dress has created a new era, almost, one might say, a second blooming. With one of the tiara-shaped hair ornaments cunningly fixed into the growing shingle and with, perhaps, coloured jewellery, a black or white dress of this kind leaves nothing to be desired. Gold or silver shoes are still worn with black or white, but either a black or white satin or brocade shoe with the new buckles, *viz.*, three big cabochon stones in a row or shaped in crescent form, look as well as any. The stones should, of course, match the colour of the stones which form the main part of the jewellery. Heavy mat black georgette is used by many women for their new gowns, and tulle, especially for girls, is growing popular. A very smart gown was of bright flageolet green tulle, the corsage being edged in a quite unexpected way with a narrow strip of ermine. This touch of fur on the new ball-gowns is coming back again and promises to be popular, and in the case of a black gown, which has its own wrap to match, the fur of the latter must, of course, match the former. Ostrich feather trimming seems likewise to be coming back to favour, and where little or no jewellery is worn rich and lovely embroideries are to be seen.

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.

* * * *

The lovely showrooms of W. W. Reville-Terry, Limited, 50, Grosvenor Street, W.1, which are so charming in themselves that one's attention is almost distracted at times from the business of frocks, are, of course, a scene of great activity just now. Their sale is an immense attraction and, as it continues until the end of the month, those who have not paid it a visit have still plenty of time to remedy the omission and to pick up one of the enchanting bargains. The entire stock—day and evening dresses, day and evening wraps, coats and skirts, millinery, sports wear, modern semi-precious jewellery—everything, in fact, that the well dressed woman can desire, has come down in the scale of prices and is offered at drastic reductions to clear off the existing supply. And as all Mr. W. W. Reville-Terry's frocks and coats are built on the newest lines and have a *cachet* all their own, it is a great time to buy Riviera outfits and gowns or suits for the early spring at remarkable bargain figures.





The gown or coat gathered over the hips and shoulders is once again in favour, and fur is seen on many ball gowns and on almost all wraps.

THE JUDICIOUS EPICURE

By X. Marcel Boulestin.

VEGETABLE soups are, no doubt, the most interesting part of everyday French cooking. Interesting from all points of view: they cost very little—in many cases only a few pence; they are easy to make and, at the same time, pleasant and healthy.

The combinations that can be made with vegetables are innumerable: leeks and potatoes, potatoes and endive, onions and tomatoes, cucumber and sorrel, spinach and potatoes, onions and celery, mixed spring vegetables, etc. The usual process is to toss, for two minutes only, the vegetables, cut in pieces, in butter or bacon fat (this preliminary frying makes the whole difference to the richness and to the taste of the soup); then boiling water is added, brought to the boil again and the soup is left to simmer for about two hours, so that it reduces by about one-third.

You can mash the vegetables coarsely with a fork, or, if you want the soup more elaborate, pass them through a sieve, put them back in the saucepan with the liquid and add, at the last minute, a binding of yolk of egg diluted with milk or cream; needless to say, after that the soup must not boil, or it will curdle.

Soupe aux choux.—The plain cabbage soup is also a very popular soup; in a large saucepan full of cold water, put a piece of bacon or pickled pork about one pound in weight, and a bouquet of bay leaf, thyme and parsley; bring to the boil, skim and cook for one hour, then throw in one carrot, one turnip and one or two white cabbages cut in small pieces, salt and pepper, and cook for two hours (the bacon, having served its purpose as flavouring and been removed when cooked, a little earlier, can be eaten cold or used for other dishes); chop very finely together about one ounce of the bacon, parsley and one head of garlic, and put this in at this time—that is, about one hour before serving.

The homely onion soup, with its coat of grated cheese browned in the oven, has also an international reputation. Very refreshing soups are made with spinach or sorrel by melting the leaves in butter and afterwards adding hot water, then hot milk and a *liaison* of yolk of egg. And very good soups can also be prepared, more or less on the same general principles, with fish, shell-fish and fresh-water fish with the addition of potatoes, saffron, spices, grated cheese, cream and slices of fried stale bread: the *Bouillabaisse* from Marseilles, the *Bourride* from Provence, the *Meurette* from Burgundy, the *Cotriade* from Brittany, the clam chowder from America.

Garbure.—The south-west of France also has its traditional *garbure*. It appears day after day, meal after meal, on the tables of the Béarn and of the Landes. It can be made in many different ways, according to the part of the country and the time of the year, but it always contains certain principal ingredients, which are: pork in some form or other, goose fat, cabbage, beans or potatoes.

Cook the haricot beans in salt water (about half a pound of beans to a large cabbage), having previously soaked them if necessary, then add the cabbage cut in small pieces, a few carrots, and boil on a quick fire. Put in also a ham-bone or a piece of bacon, salt, pepper, a bouquet of parsley, thyme and bay leaf (to be removed with the meat, before serving); add more boiling water when and if necessary, always allowing for reduction. You can put peas instead of haricot beans, or broad beans, or turnips. In fact, the cabbage is the foundation of the *garbure*, the pork gives it a special flavour, and the beans or potatoes, which should be reduced to a pulp, give it the necessary consistency. The final touch is also very important: a few minutes before serving put in a tablespoonful of goose fat.

At this time of the year Southern French people, having just killed the pig, made their stock of fat, their *confits*, their hams and their *rillons*, they put into the *garbure* a piece of the spine of the pig. Apart from the fact that it gives the soup a delicious flavour, the flesh which adheres to it is particularly delicious to eat.

Gateau de pommes de terre aux oignons.—Cut in thin slices two large onions and cook these slowly in butter till they are golden brown. Make a *purée* of potatoes (using about one pound), well whipped over the fire with the addition of milk and butter and well seasoned. Well mix the onions and the mashed potatoes and put them in a flat earthenware dish well buttered. The dish should be flat and the cake not more than one inch thick. Put a few pieces of butter here and there and brown in the oven or under a gas grill.

Some people do this in a frying pan, the potato cake not quite touching the sides of the pan, and turn it over, when it is brown, on the serving dish—which is, curiously enough, the process of cooking used for Devonshire fried potatoes.

MENU FOR LUNCHEON

Rillettes.
Cuisses de dinde grillées
Sauce Diable.
Gâteau de pommes de terre.
Salade d'oranges.
X. M. B.

WHISKY COCKTAIL

Put (for six people) into the shaker three glasses of whisky, two of French Vermouth and one of strained orange juice. Add ice, shake well and serve with lemon peel squeezed over each glass. The cocktail is improved by the addition of a little Kirsch, in which case you use less Vermouth. *A. H. A.*

TOPICS OF INTEREST

THE ART OF THE SMITH.

The revival of the smith's art in rural England is providing the necessary embellishments for the finest architecture of to-day, as well as making possible the replacement of those ancient pieces which the ravages of time have rendered too delicate for the strenuous use of these modern times. In many counties quite a brisk business is being done by enthusiastic craftsmen in reproducing the fine work of their forebears, not by mass production methods, but by the slower, individualistic hand labour that makes these specially wrought pieces such a necessary adornment for the house, hall or castle that is to be true to period and express the personal taste of its owner. Some very good work has been done in the Old Forge, Crouch, Kent, where the firm of Messrs. Hyder and Sons have worked for upwards of a century. These village smiths, finding existence a struggle because of the replacement of horses by motors and tractors for agricultural work, directed their attention some few years back to the making by hand of the fine artistic ironwork for which their ancestors are noted. In their fourteenth-century showroom at Plaxtol, Kent, Messrs. Hyder have on exhibition a fine collection of their craft, and are pleased to show visitors over the house and give particulars of their work.

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.

There are very few losses more terrible than that of hearing, and it is a good hour indeed which brings news of any alleviation. Mr. R. H. Dent, of 309, Oxford Street, London, W.1, has devoted years to the problem of providing help for the deaf which will be at once thoroughly effective and inconspicuous. In this he has gone from success to success—from the "Ardente" button type to the "Ardente" hat button and wrist watch types, and now the 1930 "Ardente," which merely means *hearing* in a handbag, the latest and most *chic* idea for ladies, and with a sleeve apparatus of the same type for gentlemen. The deaf, even the so-called "stone-deaf," in short, can hear again—can join in the pleasures of music and conversation once more. And this without any real inconvenience or any offence to one's sense of the fitness of things. Anyone able to call may test "Ardente" specialities free, or, if unable to call, a free test in one's own home will be arranged.

PIONEERS.

Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Limited, of Greenwich, have certainly deserved the honourable title of "pioneers" in the world of fire-fighting equipment. Thirty years ago at their works was designed and built the first motor propelled (steam) fire engine, and shortly afterwards the first petrol motor fire pump, and the first motor "combination" chemical engine, fire pump and fire escape. Their latest inventions have included such modern appliances as the first motor-operated fire ladder, the first motor "Fire Suds" (foam) engine for oil fires and the first trailer fire pump. It speaks volumes for the value of their creations that, unlike many pioneers, the career of their firm has been one long record of success. They have been constantly on the alert as to the development of fire-fighting appliances, continually introducing new inventions, and from time to time their premises have had to be enlarged to meet the demands of their trade. New buildings, up to date in every respect, with a frontage of 200ft. on the main road, will be completed early in the New Year.

LIBERTY'S SALE.

Messrs. Liberty's annual stocktaking sale began on Monday, December 30th, at their wonderful premises in Regent Street. As usual, they are not issuing catalogues, as their sale is conducted for the sole purpose of disposing of a quantity of surplus stock, odd lengths, trial pieces and remnants of their dress and furnishing fabrics. For the house, such excellent bargains are offered as 1,100 Persian rugs, reduced from at least 84s. to 63s. and upwards; 75,000yds. of cretonne—and we all know how beautiful Liberty cretonnes can be—are offered at approximately half price; and brocades in silk and cotton usually priced at 29s. 6d. are offered at 9s. 11d. These are only a few examples taken by the way. Dress lengths of floral lawns, voiles and crêpes, of which patterns will be sent post free, are offered at 5s. each. Model gowns at greatly reduced prices, convertible tea-gowns from £5 5s., and dance frocks in Liberty fabrics at half price are offered; woollen coats are greatly reduced, and there are a few evening wraps also at half price.

SCOTTISH SHOPPING.

The reductions in the stocktaking sale of Messrs. Jenners of Edinburgh are remarkable, and it should be pointed out that every article bears the original price. In the furniture department a rubbed oak bedroom suite in the newest style, originally priced £52 15s., has been reduced by over £13. Also the price of suites of settees and lounge chairs have been brought down amazingly. British and Oriental carpets in every variety of colour can now be had at very reduced figures, similar reductions applying in the millinery, children's blouse-robe and other departments. A catalogue of Jenners' sale will be sent on application to Princes Street, Edinburgh.

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COUNTRY LIFE

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